

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

THE TARIFF QUESTION

Last year the tariff revenue that went into the Dominion treasury was \$61,000,000; the tariff revenue that went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers was nearly \$200,000,000. If the tariff were to be abolished and the people compelled individually to contribute to the manufacturers the tariff burden could then be clearly understood. The manufacturers are marshalling all their forces at Ottawa and have prepared to spend a lot of money in a desperate fight to prevent any reduction. The big farmers' delegation on December 16 should be able to convince our Ottawa members that they have been representing special privilege long enough and should now represent **THE PEOPLE**.

V. 3 #17

NOV. 23, 1910

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND
EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR
THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO
SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO
GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$44,000,000

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H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager

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J. S. HIAM.....Supervisor Saskatchewan Branches
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ALBERTA—Airdrie, Aliz, Barons, Bassano, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irma, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Sterling, Strathmore, Three Hills, Wainwright.

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Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vancouver (Mt. Pleasant), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Stations) Victoria

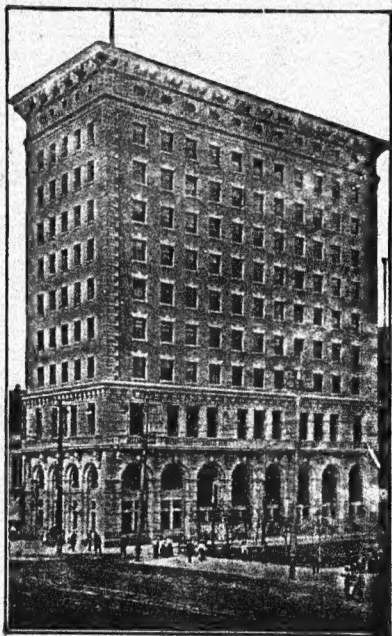
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

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Grain Growers have got a measure of relief from the Elevator extortions, the "MIDGET" will free them from the Flour Combine

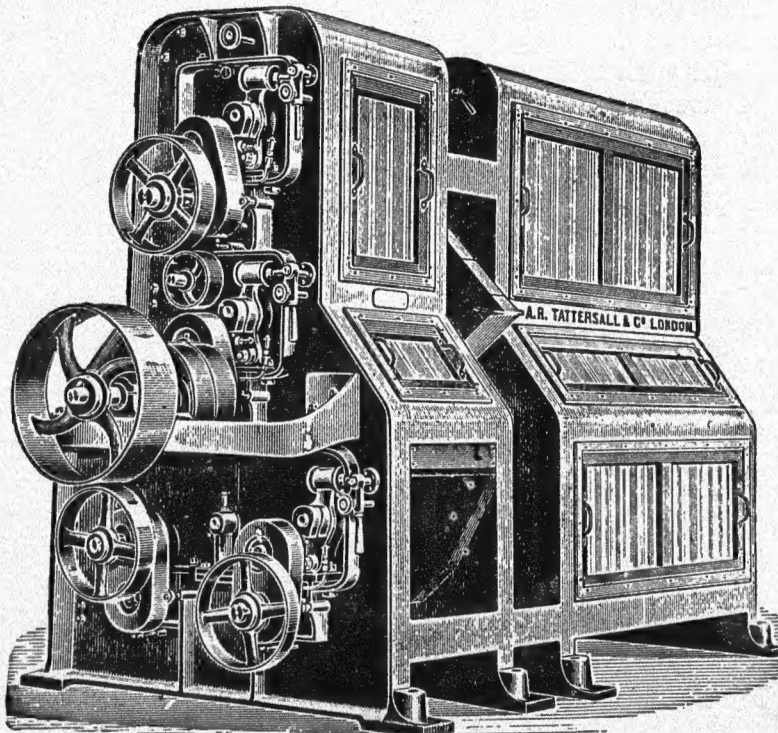
THE "MIDGET" PATENT ROLLER FLOUR MILL

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Floor space occupied, 10 ft. by 4 ft. Height, 6 ft. 3 in. Requires 3-horse power to drive.

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The "MIDGET" has long passed the experimental stage, and on account of its economical operation and excellent work, has proved an unqualified success wherever introduced. It promises an exceptional investment to the man who desires to operate a small flour mill in the West.

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Last Week in Alberta Legislature

The past week has been a quiet one in the Alberta Legislature and has seen no announcement of policy and very little legislation accomplished although one or two bills have been introduced. Proceedings opened on Monday with the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne. Mr. Stewart, M.P.P. for Sedgewick, moved the reply. He was pleased to note that agriculture was the first item mentioned in His Honor's address and realizing that when agricultural pursuits are not in a flourishing condition all business and industry must suffer in consequence, that the party to which he belonged would give it reasonable financial assistance and would deal with it even more generously in the future.

Mr. McArthur, the new member for Gleichen, seconded the reply, and stated that the foundation of this province rests upon its agriculture. As the farmer succeeds the province will progress, as he fails it will decline. The government should make the foundation sure. He believed that now and for years to come the government would act wisely in spending much of the money at its disposal in making the condition of the farmer easier and better and he advised that where the building of large and costly public institutions may be postponed, let it be done until agriculture, our foundation, is on a solid basis.

Mr. Michener, M.P.P. for Red Deer, the new leader of the opposition, then took the floor. He had hoped to find some instance of constructive legislation forecasted in the speech from the throne, but he had found nothing. Referring to some remarks of the previous speakers he stated he did not place much stress on the names Liberal or Conservative as far as provincial politics went. There were no great distinguishing features between the two parties. They were here as a government in power and an opposition.

Premier Replies

Premier Sifton replied to Mr. Michener in a short speech. R. B. Bennett, M.P.P. for Calgary, was the next speaker. Attorney General Mitchell then spoke for the government, and he was followed by the socialist member, C. M. O'Brien, of Rocky Mountain constituency, who dwelt at length upon the economic problems from a socialistic standpoint and contended that the adoption of the principles of that party would remedy such conditions as outlined by the speaker of the previous day.

Robert Patterson, M.P.P. for Macleod, was the next speaker and explained the manner of his election as Independent Farmers' representative in the recent contest in his district. He reviewed the speeches which had been given. When Mr. Patterson retired the premier moved a vote of thanks to the lieutenant-governor for his message and the debate on the address from the throne was over.

The routine work of the week has been along general lines only. The standing orders committee have met regularly and the only other committee which has yet got down to work is the agricultural. This committee held a meeting on Wednesday and considered several proposed amendments to the Game Act, which will be reported on later.

Among other business taken up during the week, Hon. Duncan Marshall has introduced his "Act respecting charges upon land contained in certain instruments," and this has received its first and second reading and is in charge of the committee of the house as a whole. This Act was prepared last session and it is as very necessary one. In many lien notes, etc., prepared by machine companies and signed by farmers when purchasing machinery on time certain clauses are printed in the agreement in such fine type that they are very seldom read. These clauses generally mean that the maker has given the machine companies a mortgage on his land and they take advantage of it by filing caveats against the property. This Act, which is finding favor all over the country, makes such clauses illegal and gives the signer the privilege of taking the case to the supreme court for relief. There is every prospect that this bill will become law at an early date.

Hon. C. R. Mitchell, attorney general and minister of education, has introduced

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume III

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an act respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance; an act to prevent priority among creditors; an act respecting witnesses and evidence; an act respecting the University of Alberta; and acts to amend the school ordinance, the school assessment ordinance and the school grants ordinance. Premier Sifton has introduced an act respecting the raising of loans authorized by the legislature.

University Act

The new University Act, which is a redraft of the old act, and which provides for an entire reconstruction of the governing body of the university is of interest. The chief feature of this act is that it provides for the appointment by the provincial government of a board of governors in which will be vested all the powers of control of the university, including its finances. The board is to consist of the chancellor and president of the university and nine or twelve members appointed by the government. The chairman of the board is to be appointed by the government and of the first appointed members three shall hold office for two years, three for four years and three for six years. The senate of the university shall comprise the chancellor of the university, the chairman of the board, the president or head of every affiliated college or institute, the deans of the faculties of the universities, all persons who have at any time occupied the office of chancellor or vice-chancellor, the principal of the normal school, the superintendent of education for the province, or until he is appointed the deputy minister of education, shall be ex-officio members.

The faculties shall be represented by the deans of the faculties and one member elected by the faculty council. One member appointed by the law society. Ten members elected by the convocation. The election of the first senate shall take place not less than three months after the date of expiration of the term of the present chancellor and senate. That term has already expired and it is likely that an election of the senate may be called shortly after the new act has been passed.

Public Accounts

The statement of public accounts covering the final five months of the old administration ending on May 31 last, has been laid on the table by the premier. This shows a deposit on general revenue account of \$130,866.82. This is accounted for, however, by the fact that in this statement no charge whatever has been made to public account. It is expected that there was a surplus but the exact amount will not be known till the end of the financial year.

The statement shows that the receipts for the five months totalled \$2,151,663.40, made up as follows:—

Balance, December 31	24,830.41
Dominion subsidy, etc.	457,727.06
Provincial treasury, receipts	18,090.21
Public works department, receipts	14,294.54
Provincial secretary department, receipts	24,196.31
Attorney general department, receipts	116,332.40
Agricultural department, receipts	11,980.95
Dairy commissioner	17,654.69
Clerk legislative assembly	2,075.00
Government printer	1,985.78
Miscellaneous, including loan from Imperial Bank \$1,460,000.00 and \$2,495.45, otherwise	1,462,495.45
Balance May 31, 1910	130,866.82

The expenditure for the five months is as follows:—

Loan, overdraft, capital account expenditure	1,050,304.53
Civil government	78,976.20
Legislation	18,008.61
Administration of justice	171,404.94
Public works	455,791.20
Education	156,863.08
Agriculture, etc.	113,658.58
Hospitals, charities, etc.	55,703.07
Miscellaneous	25,331.11
Remissions, rebates, etc.	15,470.33
Special warrants	161,027.57

Total \$2,232,530.22 leaving a debit balance of \$130,866.82

In the telephone account there was an unexpended balance on December 31, 1909, of \$148,926.74, the receipts for the five months were \$100,902.84. The expenditure for the five months was \$296,120.32.

Continued on Page 40



P.S.—The weather may be cold and the wind may be high,
but what cares the man with a good **BUCK-EYE**

TANNING IS AN ART

Do not take chances of having a valuable hide spoiled by unskilled workmen. Our work is done by trained hands and every hide and pelt which we tan is guaranteed to be as perfect a piece of workmanship as can be produced.

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Our Specialty: The Okinau Brand of Lace Leather. Send for Booklet giving Prices and Shipping Instructions.

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The Greatest Labor Saver ever placed in a Kitchen.



\$46.75

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THE IDEAL HOUSEHOLD BLUE POLISHED STEEL RANGE

The handsomest and best Steel Range ever produced. A new design with elaborate nickeled trimmings. The nickeling is done by special process, and is of a white silvery effect. The Ideal Household Steel Range is equipped with all the latest improvements and thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. Pay \$85.00 to the local dealer and you will not get a range to equal the Ideal Household. Absolutely the handsomest, most elaborate and highest grade steel range made in the world. A long step ahead of others in high art stove making.

JUST LOOK what we are doing. We are furnishing you this magnificent new six-hole full nickeled range, in all sizes, complete with reservoir and warming closet, just as illustrated, beyond question of doubt the highest grade range made in the world. Burns wood or any kind of coal. Takes wood 24 inches long. No. 9-20 has oven 20 x 20 x 13 inches; six 9 in. lids, copper reservoir encased, shipping weight 550 pounds. Complete with high closet and oven thermometer \$46.75.

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Showing the most complete line of up-to-date stoves and ranges. Sold direct to consumer at wholesale prices.

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The Wingold Stove Co. Ltd.

186 BANNATYNE AVE. - WINNIPEG



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 23rd, 1910

THE C.P.R. STOCKYARDS

The Guide has devoted considerable attention recently to the stockyard facilities of the C.P.R. in the city of Winnipeg. An article published in the last issue shows the disgraceful condition now existing. The C.P.R. stockyards are not only inadequate to accommodate the heavy shipments from the West, but apparently the Company makes little effort to give satisfaction to livestock shippers. Cattle are side-tracked and left in the cars without food or water for long periods. If there is an active humane society in Winnipeg it should find plenty of scope for its work. Small shippers continually claim that special privileges are given to the big abattoir concern of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares. Shipments that come in for the abattoir concern are never kept on side-tracks, but are immediately given a place in the yards, no matter how much small shippers may suffer by so doing. The action of the C.P.R. in allowing their stockyards to be conducted as they are all tends to drive the live stock trade of the West into the hands of a monopoly. The C.P.R. entered into an arrangement with the city of Winnipeg many years ago to maintain adequate stockyards in the city, and received exemption from taxes on all their city property on that undertaking. The C.P.R. also signed a forfeit bond of \$200,000 in case it should not fulfil its undertaking. The city certainly should annul that agreement and demand payment of the bond. Shippers also declare that they are unable to get hay at reasonable prices from the C.P.R. Last year there passed through the stockyards 169,458 cattle, 128,073 pigs and 24,221 sheep. The charges for weighing are five cents a head for cattle and three cents a head for sheep. A total revenue from this source of \$14,041.72. Profits on the hay which the Company provides is also very large. In the letter from the claims agent published in last issue is a clear indication that the C.P.R. takes no responsibility for cattle in the stockyards. Surely it is time the C.P.R. was brought to terms. That great corporation has milked Canada, particularly Western Canada, for the last thirty years to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and in return, have adopted a "Public be damned" attitude. If there were decent stockyards in Winnipeg where every shipper would get a square deal and special privileges given to none it would be a great boon to the livestock industry of the West. It is time the city of Winnipeg, the Manitoba government and the Dominion government took hold of this matter and provided relief from the extortion now practised on the livestock shippers as well as on the cruelty practised on the dumb brutes that are compelled to go without food and water to satisfy the greed of the railway company and the abattoirs. Heretofore the small shippers have been afraid to speak, but now conditions have become so bad that they feel that nothing worse can happen to them, and in desperation are appealing for relief. Surely the manhood of Western Canada is of a calibre that will not tolerate such high-handed and autocratic treatment as is being given to livestock shippers. Herein lies the explanation of the decay of the livestock industry in the West.

During the past few days the C.P.R. is making considerable addition to their yards, but not enough. Is there any hope that the small shippers will get a square deal in the future?

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

On November 8 the people of United States passed their opinion upon the legislators who enacted the Payne-Aldrich tariff and thus poured more millions into the trust coffers. The result is that the Republican party was thrown out of power in the lower house and the power of the plutocratic senate was greatly weakened. The Republican party has been dominated by political bosses who had selfish ends to serve and who were working for the benefit of the big interests. But there were a number of big men who refused to bow to this oligarchy and worship at the shrine of special privilege. These tribunes of the people began to preach truth and the people appreciated it. The American people are day by day awakening to a realization of their servile condition. They are beginning to see through the talk of patriotism and party loyalty that has fooled them so long. They have delivered a stern rebuke to President Taft and warned him against a continuation of his present methods. Popular opinion in United States has carried little weight for a number of years past because the people believed more in party than in principle. Now they are standing for principle. When the people of United States have another two years for thought and have an opportunity to complete the good work they have begun, a new era will dawn in the republic. The result of the election was a body blow to Theodore Roosevelt in his attempt to become a political boss. His self-assumed leadership was not favored. He was turned down by his fellow-Republicans who liked much of what he said but resented his actions. Roosevelt's star is on the wane and his aspirations for the presidency in 1912 do not seem likely to receive popular favor. The Republican journals consider the New York election to be a blow between the eyes for Roosevelt. They consider that he has had his day and now should mind his own business.

The result in United States, a trust-ruled and tariff-robbed country, carries a moral. Special privilege may for a time tramp rough shod over a people and may fatten through the exploitation of the common people, but sooner or later the day of reckoning comes and the people assert their rights. The principles which have been bestowed upon certain classes in United States are enough to astound any human being when the truth is told. It has been only through hiding the truth that the people have been kept in subjection for so long a time. The uprising in United States has been due to similar conditions, though further advanced, as obtain in Canada. Certain capitalists got control of the governmental machinery and by that means enacted laws which rendered the consuming public their bond servants. The result was so profitable that it was carried to excess and brought on a peaceable revolution. It matters not under what name the government of United States is called so long as there are patriotic statesmen at the head of it. There is a very strong free trade movement in the republic, and public opinion is rapidly being educated in that direction. There is also a growing tendency to avoid interference with natural laws. The spirit of progress is abroad on the North American continent, and he exercises bad judgment who stands in its pathway.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS

The agents of United States government have been conferring with Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs, during the past week. Nothing has been given out to the public as a result of this conference, but it is announced that everything is satisfactory and that further negotiations will be taken up in Washington with President Taft personally in January. A great deal of stress is being laid upon the necessity of having a square deal with United States and having the American tariff against Canada reduced. This sounds very well when considered in general terms, but if the United States wants to keep the high tariff and rob its people, is this any excuse why Canada should do likewise? If United States can manufacture certain things more cheaply than Canada, our people should benefit thereby. The farmers of Canada have repeatedly said that they do not want any protection on natural products. They have also said that they do not want any protection on manufactured goods. Then why should not the tariff be reduced, regardless of what United States may do? The people of United States have shown in a very tangible way during the past week that they are entirely dissatisfied with the protective tariff that builds up huge trusts and enhances prices of everything they buy. Let the people of the United States work out their own problem and let the people of Canada work out theirs. If we take off the duty on manufactured goods it will reduce the price in Canada to the extent of the tariff. The price in United States will remain high and the U.S. manufacturers will sell their produce in Canada cheaper than they do in the United States. Wherein will that hurt the Canadian farmers? Of course the protected manufacturer in Canada will complain because he is not allowed to rob the Canadian people as the United States trusts rob the American people. But it scarcely seems reasonable that because one country permits a system of robbery that Canada should do the same. The Canadian manufacturers under protective tariff ship their goods to England and sell cheaper than in Canada. Canada buys more per capita from United States than she sells to them. But Canada wouldn't buy unless it was to her advantage to do so, so where is the harm? Let us have freer trade with United States, but the Canadian people should not be fooled by any protectionist argument and continue the system of tariff robbery, simply because the American people are also in bondage.

AVOIDING THE ISSUE

It is interesting to note how busy the Toronto Globe and the Winnipeg Free Press have been lately in drawing the "red herring" of "senate reform" across the trail of tariff revision. Of course we all know that the Senate needs reforming, and needs it very badly, in fact the Senate should be taken apart and completely done over before it is going to be of any particular use as a part of the legislative machinery of the Dominion of Canada. But the good old rule of "One thing at a time and that done well," is the one that should be followed just now, and although efforts being made towards reforming the Senate are most commendable, yet we would suggest to these two great journals that if they would devote all their energy at the present time to the tariff question, they would find it far more

appreciated by the great rank and file of Canadian readers. The Senate question can then be given full consideration.

OUR TARIFF ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND

The main reason advanced by those advocating the retention of the present protective tariff is that capital coming into Canada must be protected. The fallacy of this argument lies in the fact that the customs duty only protects certain capital that comes into the country, and the fact is that the customs duty enables capital invested in one class of industry to levy a tribute on capital invested in other industries. Certain industrial establishments that manufacture goods, by reason of the customs tariff, are placed in the position whereby they can levy a tax on the industries of mines, fisheries, forests and agriculture, the success of which is of vastly more importance to Canada than the success of what may be regarded as purely a manufacturing industry. The Canadian census of 1901 places the capital invested in agriculture at \$1,787,102,630, while the capital invested in manufactures is placed at \$446,916,487, so that the protection afforded the lesser amount invested in manufacture places it in a position to levy a tribute on the larger amount invested in agriculture, to say nothing of the tribute it is enabled to exact from the capital invested in the development of other natural resources, such as the forest, mine and fisheries. The ratio of capital invested in agriculture to that invested in manufactures has undoubtedly increased in favor of agriculture in the last ten years, and there is abundant evidence that the capital that is coming into Canada to be invested in farms and farm land is very largely in excess of that which is introduced for the purpose of establishing manufactures. Besides, the dividends that are to be paid on capital introduced into Canada, for purposes of insurance, loans, municipal improvements and transportation, is derived, not from the profits of the capital invested in manufacture, but from the profits accruing from the capital invested in agriculture. To the ordinary mind it seems an anomaly that the government should grant the manufacturer who invests his capital in manufacturing establishments the power by law to impose a tribute on the man who invests his capital in the industry of agriculture.

The census returns of 1901 also point out the significant fact that the surplus products of agriculture represent 18.55 per cent. of the capital without allowing anything for the farmer on his labor, or that of his family, nor his raw material. If the usual rate of wages were credited to the 700,000 farmers in Canada the percentage of capital would show no interest whatever on the capital invested. On the other hand, the surplus of manufactures, after allowing the cost of the raw material, cost of wages, salaries, cost of power, heat and fuel, light and contract work, represents 19.82 per cent. of the capital. The effect of this condition is that our most progressive and public spirited farmers, recognizing that under existing conditions they cannot under any circumstances make their capital invested in their farms produce as much as if they had the same capital invested in industrial, transportation or other security, sell their lands, and move to the towns and cities, where they invest the proceeds of their sales in other securities, and endeavor to supplement their income from their capital by securing some light employment. In this way they come into competition with the wage-earners in those centres of population instead of being producers of wealth on the farm. This has the further tendency, as far as the Western Provinces are concerned in any event, of causing the farmers in the old settled districts to dispose of their farms at the comparatively high price that they can obtain to men of limited

capital, who carry forward the purchase price of their farms on mortgages, and the development of those farms is curtailed, due to the fact that the owner has to apply all the proceeds of the farm to the payment of interest, and he is not in a position to improve his holding.

Another serious objection to the customs duty is the way it reduces the price, or rather the purchasing power of farm products. It is safe to assume that for every dollar's worth of manufactured goods the farmer uses in his home or on the farm he has to pay \$1.25 on account of the enhanced price caused by the customs duty. The price of wheat, which is the main product of the prairie provinces, will this year net the farmer an average of 75 cents per bushel. The purchasing power of that 75 cents is reduced by 25 per cent. by reason of the customs duty. In other words the price of wheat to the Western farmer is reduced 15 cents per bushel, so that, if parliament would cut the present customs duty in two, it would increase the value of wheat to the farmer 7 or 8 cents per bushel, and the impetus that this advanced price would give to the development of the Western provinces and the general trade of Canada, is immeasurably more than the advantages that accrue to Canada through protection to the capital invested in manufactures. Those who advocate a continuance of the present protective system justify their attitude on the grounds that without protection our manufacturing in Canada would practically cease and our cities and towns would not continue to increase in population. Were their assumption correct, which it is not, but were it true, unquestionably it is not in the interest of Canada to continue a fiscal system that has a tendency to create large centres of population at the expense of the development of agriculture and other natural resources. Statistics of population conclusively show that the urban population of Canada is now increasing at the expense of the rural population, and the only reason that can be given for that condition of things in a country like ours is that our economic and social system attracts our progressive people away from their land.

THE FARMERS' UNFINISHED WORK

One of the remarks occasionally heard by the Grain Growers in Western Canada is that the Association has accomplished a splendid work and that conditions are now very nearly satisfactory. This attitude on the part of the Grain Growers is just what the special privileged class have been hoping for. They want to see the farmers' organization to die out. The farmers of Western Canada who believe that conditions are satisfactory, cannot be thoroughly alive to the methods pursued by the special privileged class. The work of the organized farmers of Western Canada is not completed and will not be completed for the next twenty-five years. There is now more than ever the greatest reason why every farmer should join his nearest local association in the three Western Provinces and attend every meeting regularly. The work of the organized farmers has only fairly well begun. If it stops now there will be no further improvements secured. The tariff will not be improved, the Hudson's Bay Railway will be handed over to Mackenzie & Mann, the terminal elevators will still be left as an institution for graft, and the farmers' interests will be no more protected than they have been during the past twenty-five years. The most important work that any farmer can do is to stand shoulder to shoulder with his brother farmers, and see that the movement of reform continues to go ahead. This is no time to back out nor to stand aside and let others do your own work. Neither is it the time for any local branch to say that they will not send a delegate to Ottawa because there are so

many others being sent. If such an idea became general there would be no Ottawa delegation. It is the duty of every local branch to stand firmly by their Central Association and if it is possible to finance a delegate to Ottawa they should send one.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

It is a matter beyond dispute that the present tariff is a burden to more than 95 per cent. of the population of Canada. It is also eminently fair and just that in the revision of the tariff it should be made as nearly as possible to bear equally upon all classes. Where no protection is needed the tariff should be entirely abolished or be balanced by an excise duty which will bring all the revenue into the Dominion treasury. Of course every industry will declare that it cannot live without protection, but those industries that sell their produce in other countries more cheaply than in Canada should not be listened to and should receive no favors whatever through the tariff. Other industries that insist upon protection to maintain their existence should give the public of Canada a full explanation as to the necessity of protecting them. Any industry that needs protection and must be supported by the rest of the people of Canada through a system of forced philanthropy is nothing more or less than a pauper industry. If then, the people of Canada are compelled to support industries that cannot live otherwise, then the people should know exactly the standing of these industries. Every industry that receives any protection by means of the tariff should be investigated by a government auditor and the report of the investigation should be published in the blue books of the Trade and Commerce Department. By that means the people of Canada would know exactly what it cost to produce these articles and how much watered stock there was in the concern. If then, it was proven beyond doubt that the industry could not live in a competitive field the people of Canada would know just what they were paying to support this industry. At the present time the tariff, as it works out, is a secret and highly organized system of legal robbery. It provides that 95 per cent. of the people of Canada in addition to supporting themselves and their families, must pay, in addition to all their own expenses, a huge sum into the pockets of the protected manufacturers, who are already the most wealthy and most influential class in Canada. The tariff is a system under which corruption creeps into our national life; it lowers the moral standard of Canada and undoubtedly does more to injure the common people than any other single law.

"Canada is too prosperous to talk about the lower tariff," say the manufacturers. That is a very lucid argument for the farmer. The farmer is to understand that by paying \$20 more than he ought to for his binder he becomes prosperous; by paying excessive prices for his coal he becomes prosperous; by paying 30 per cent duty on his shoes and 35 per cent. on his woollens he is getting wealthy. If this argument is a good one then the tariff should be doubled, and then the farmers would all be wealthy.

There are several men in Manitoba who are raising apples with considerable success. If protection were followed to its logical conclusion a tariff wall of 100 per cent. should be raised against apples coming into Manitoba. Of course the apple industry in Manitoba would become profitable. But what about the people?

It is interesting to note that the cement merger is already beginning its campaign to throttle out independent industries. However, the price will have to be cut more than ten cents per barrel before the profit is reduced to the danger point.

Saskatchewan Elevator Scheme

The Elevator Commission appointed February 28, 1910, to inquire into the situation in Saskatchewan and to make recommendations, presented its report to the Government recently and the Government has had the following synopsis prepared for presentation to the public. The commissioners were Prof. Robt. Magill, of Dalhousie University, Halifax; George Langley, M.L.A., Redberry, Sask.; and F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

THE report of the Elevator Commission appointed February 28, 1910, by the Saskatchewan Government, has been handed to Premier Scott. It is a bulky document, embracing 188 type-written pages, and the commission is unanimous in all its findings. Public interest largely centres upon the commission's finding in the matter of the ownership and operation of initial elevators, and on this point it may be briefly stated that the commission favors none of the schemes outlined before them in their entirety, but have evolved a solution embodying what appears to them to be the best features of several. Government ownership and operation, state aided farmers' elevators, and all the various modifications of these plans are alike discarded as faulty in some important particular, nor does the existing system receive unqualified commendation.

The Solution

The solution offered by the Commission takes the form of a co-operative joint stock company, owned entirely by the agriculturists of the province, upon the directorate and executive body of which the government shall have no representative whatever. It is suggested that a minimum of 15 per cent. shall be paid up by the farmers upon such of the \$50 shares of the company as are subscribed for, that the maximum number of shares allotted to any one person shall be ten, and that 25 elevators be the minimum number proposed to be operated by the company before the central body can be organized and governmental assistance called for. It is suggested that this assistance take the form of a loan for each elevator, such loans to be secured by mortgages and to be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments, principal and interest. The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are named as a suitable provisional directorate to carry the plan to the point where a permanent directorate can be elected.

For the purpose of securing the maximum amount of local control consistent with ownership by the whole body of shareholders and management through a central board of directors, the Commission recommended that each elevator be a separate unit or "local" in the company, with a local board elected by the local shareholders. Each such "local" shall contribute one representative to the organization and subsequent annual meetings, at which the board of directors of the whole company would be elected. It is further suggested that the stock subscribed at each "local" should be equal to the cost of the proposed elevator, and the aggregate annual crop acreage of the shareholders should not be less than two thousand acres for each ten thousand bushels of the capacity of the elevator, or one acre for every dollar of proposed expenditure at each "local."

Commission's Investigations

It will be generally remembered that the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission was composed of three members, these being Professor Robert Magill, of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia; George Langley, M.L.A., of Redberry, Sask., and F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This body held pre-arranged and widely advertised sittings at leading centres throughout the province of Saskatchewan, and received evidence from a large number of farmers representing all shades of thought and temperament. In response to a request from the Commission for a draft bill embodying their views, the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association submitted a lengthy memorandum expressing their views and outlining what they consid-

ered to be a feasible and adequate solution of the problem.

The Commission then adjourned to Winnipeg and there took evidence from the Chief Grain Inspector, the Warehouse Commissioner, and the various interests comprising the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City were also visited in order that the sample market, exchange and inspection systems of each place might be investigated at first hand.

Original Report Lengthy

The report based upon the information derived from the sources outlined above contains eleven chapters and an appendix comprising nineteen tables and documents. It is without a doubt the most complete and exhaustive analysis of the grain trade of Western Canada in all its bearings and ramifications that has yet been presented to the public, aside altogether from the recommendations of the commission, and the thanks of the country are due to the members of that body for their untiring efforts towards solving a most intricate problem.

Chapter one of the report deals with the farmers' claim upon the provincial government, and sets forth that: "Agriculture is pre-eminently the industry of

occupies six pages of the report and they constitute a formidable indictment of the various interests concerned in the transportation, marketing and milling of Saskatchewan's grain crops. The Commission content themselves with presenting the indictments as a matter of record, without either indorsing or refuting them.

In chapter three various schemes of provincial ownership and operation that are presented to the Commission are outlined and analysed. The far-reaching proposals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association executive, in particular, are discussed at considerable length.

The first conclusion of the Commission is that there is no widespread demand for a provincial monopoly of storage facilities and that a scheme looking to that end would not be feasible, or welcome.

Grain Growers' Scheme

The scheme proposed by the Grain Growers' executive does not call for a monopoly but for a competitive system which, by reason of its alleged excellencies, would drive competitors from the province and thus establish a virtual monopoly. Concerning this scheme the report says: The scheme outlined

be a financial success. In analysing it the Commission regard the proposal to permit sampling being done by operators at initial points as being a very weak feature. This would lead in their judgment to a lack of confidence all round as to the correctness and honesty of samples. After pointing out that in connection with the sample markets of Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago, sampling is most carefully done by groups of men under supervision and not by individuals, and at terminal rather than initial points, the report says: "The method of sampling proposed by the executive would prove unsatisfactory both to the inspection department and to the buyers in the sample market. The inspector could grade the sample, but he would know nothing about how the sample had been taken, and he could not have any positive assurance that it was a fair sample. The buyer on the sample market would have no positive assurance that the grade marked on the ticket was the real grade of the grain in the bin."

Loans on Street Wheat

An important feature of the executive's proposal which the Commission could not see its way to endorsing was that which called for government loans or advances upon street wheat in government elevators. Says the report: "The proposal raises questions which are distinct from that of the provincial ownership of elevators. It raises the general question whether and how far the government should go into the banking business. It raises such questions as whether in case the government decided to give loans, it should confine these to small farmers, or to the farming class, or whether there are no other people who carry on a business indispensable to the welfare of the province, and who find it difficult to borrow money from the banks, or who consider the rate of interest too high. And in regard to loans to farmers, it raises such questions as whether grain should be the only security, and whether loans should be limited to such as would enable the farmer to pay his bills pending the sale of his grain, or whether upon other security and for other purposes also, such loans should not be advanced.

"These are important questions, too important to be dealt with as side issues of or additions to a scheme of public elevators. Before making such loans a feature of such a scheme, the whole matter of government advances should be considered as an independent matter, and upon its merits. If it were regarded as impracticable upon its merits, it could not be tacked on to a system of provincial elevators; and if it were found to be necessary and practicable, it might demand a wider scope than could be provided for in such a system. Hail, smut, drought and frost often leave farmers without grain, or with a small quantity, or with some of a bad quality. In such cases the farmers would have little grain to offer as security for a loan, and yet in such cases are to be found perhaps the men who most need loans."

Provincial Terminals

The establishment of provincial owned terminals (should the Dominion Government decide to take over and operate the existing terminals), and the creation of a sample market at Winnipeg or elsewhere, are questions that the Commission consider cannot be passed upon at this time by them, acting as they are, in the interests of one province. It is pointed out: "The question of the terminals is now engaging the attention of the federal authorities, and it would be very doubtful policy for the provincial legislature to relieve the federal government from its acknowledged responsibility in the matter."

Sample Market

Respecting a sample market they say in part, after pointing out that the

Elevator System Recommended

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission have recommended a solution of the elevator problem in that province by means of a co-operative joint stock company composed entirely of farmers, and that the government is to have no control over nor voice in the management of the affairs of the company in any way. Profits are to be distributed on the co-operative principle. The only part which the commission recommend the government to take is in guaranteeing a loan for the purchase or construction of elevators upon the security of mortgages. Shares in the company would be \$50 each, of which 15 per cent. should be paid up, and no farmer could hold over ten shares. In each local community there should be sufficient stock subscribed to provide for the cost of an elevator, and the local shareholders should elect a local board of management. The government loan would be repayable with principal and interest in 20 equal annual payments. Each of the locals would appoint delegates to an annual meeting where the central board of management would be elected. The commission recommended that the incorporation of the company be provided for by special legislation; that the first central meeting be called after the organization of 25 locals, and that the executive or the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association be the provisional directors of this co-operative company. They suggest that the company be named "The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company," and the locals the same with "No. 1," etc., added in each case.

Saskatchewan, and grain growing is pre-eminently the form that industry takes. A more diversified agriculture would give a stronger basis for the prosperity of the country, but for the present, and probably for many years to come, the growing of grain must be regarded as the source of the wealth of the province." In closing this chapter the viewpoint of the Commission is thus set forth in no uncertain terms: "The point of view therefore from which this Commission started was that in Saskatchewan the interests of agriculture are supreme. The Commission may err in its views about any particular scheme of government aid, but its sympathy from the beginning to the end of its work was entirely and without qualification for the growers of grain."

Indictment Against Elevators

The charges against the present system are ably classified and summarized in chapter two. They fall naturally into seven groups according as they involve (1) the initial elevator companies and operators, (2) the banks, (3) the railway companies, (4) the terminal elevators, (5) the grading system, (6) the milling companies, (7) the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The public of Western Canada is now very generally aware of the nature, extent and gravity of these charges and they need not be detailed here. The setting of them forth

by the executive is at all events comprehensive, and, considering all its features, it is not surprising that they did not draft a bill to be submitted to the provincial legislature. In regard to initial elevators, the provisions of the scheme go far beyond mere public ownership and operation. They include features which, however good or bad in themselves, have at all events no necessary connection with public ownership, but are additions to it. Such for example are the methods of sampling, of grading before shipment, of giving certificates, of securing loans from banks, of government loans, of direct shipment from initial elevators, and of dealing with loss in transit. The bill of the Manitoba legislature is a bill for public ownership and operation, but it does not contain such provisions as these. A public system that aimed at giving the farmers a square deal in regard to weights, dockage and cleaning, special binning and shipping facilities would not meet the above comprehensive demands. It might be regarded as adequate to the removal of "more dangerous" evils. It is essential also to note that the arguments adduced to show that public ownership would pay, are founded mainly upon these extra features. These are the features that give the facilities which will attract the patronage of the farmers; and the inference would appear to be that without them, a public system would not

difficulties in the way of sampling and transportation are not insuperable: "The difficulty in the way of a sample market in Winnipeg is not merely one of sampling, nor one of transportation. It involves the great difficulty about mixing the grain. In asking for a sample market and for special binning facilities in the terminals, the executive are asking for mixing by implication. And they are not alone in that request. Apart from the exporters, some of whom are opposed to mixing, some and perhaps most of the grain dealers are in favor of a sample market, and of allowing mixing in private, if not in public terminals. And this view is held by the President of the Grain Growers Grain Company." After outlining the argument for and against mixing they say: "Such are some of the arguments for and against mixing and the sample market. It is clear that the question of mixing is a serious question for a country the price of whose grain depends upon the export price to such an extent as that of Canada. It is also clear that the question of a sample market, raising issues so important, depends upon the policy of the federal government in regard to the terminals."

The effect of the executive's scheme upon the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is discussed and the Commission are sceptical as to its having any influence upon that organization. To effect any radical reform there (assuming that reform is needed), "The whole system of selling must be changed."

Executive Plan Unworkable

In respect to the management of a provincial owned system the Commission do not think that the privilege of appointing a majority or any other number of the operating commission should be claimed by, or given to, the Grain Growers' Association, or any other body than that finally responsible to the people—the government of the day. The financing of the Grain Growers' executive's scheme is discussed and two facts deemed by them to be significant, noted. One is that the executive declined to submit any figures but "contented themselves with a few general paragraphs in their memorandum." The other is the admission that "It would therefore be desirable that the government should undertake an energetic campaign of education with the object of convincing the farming public of the general advantage that would flow from a government system, thus hastening the securing of guarantees necessary to the establishment of a widespread system." The conclusions of the Commission concerning the executive's scheme are as follows: "The Commission cannot recommend the adoption of the scheme of the executive by the provincial government. Their objections to it are not founded upon any opposition to the principle of provincially-owned storage. Even though that principle were accepted, this particular scheme of provincial ownership is objectionable."

Too Many Complications

"The question is relevant—how many of the things demanded in the scheme are within the power of the provincial legislature to grant? And is there anything to be gained by demanding from a provincial legislature things which, whatever its influence with the federal government might or might not be, it could not of itself give or secure? Why should the question of initial storage be further complicated by mixing it with questions of banking, of exchanges and of terminal elevators? And the scheme is in regard to initial storage objectionable because some of the things it demands are unworkable."

"Lastly, although the executive do not ask for provincial grading, it appears to the Commission that if the sampling is to be done by the elevator operators, who would be provincial appointees, and if there took place disputes about the quality of the grain delivered upon the certificates issued at the provincial elevators, the province would be almost inevitably led to create a grading system of its own. And while some would regard this as an advantage, it might have a serious effect upon the export business. The federal system of grading in Canada compares favorably

with the state systems of the United States."

A scheme of provincial ownership and operation proposed by Mr. Dorrel, President of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, is analysed and disposed of in the following sentence: "It appears to the Commission that while this scheme contains a serious attempt to meet the financial difficulty, its financial clauses would be found to be impracticable."

Manitoba Elevator Act

The Manitoba Elevator Act is the final scheme analysed in chapter three. Its provisions are outlined and its points of divergence from the memorandum of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association executive, enumerated in the following paragraph: "The scheme provided for in this act is very different from that demanded by the executive of the Saskatchewan Association. The act does not touch the matter of responsibility for loss of grain in transit. It does not provide for a new grain exchange, or for the removal in any way of those dangerous evils which are said to arise from manipulation, speculation and monopoly in the market. It does not create the conditions which are necessary for the establishment of an effective sample market. In a word, it is an act about initial elevators only; and the initial elevators which it provides for offer none of the special features demanded by the executive of the Saskatchewan Association. Official certificates of weight and grades cannot be given before shipment. There is no provision for government loans on the security of the stored grain either to attract patronage or to enable the farmer to hold his grain and market it

a gain rather than a loss. And the loss would be a limited amount. Governments frequently spend sums for experimental purposes, and the question is, not whether the experiment is in itself a good or bad investment, but whether it gives real guidance in the matter of further expenditures." Their conclusion is: "By such an experiment little could be lost, and much would be gained. Even if the province adopted an Act similar to the Manitoba Act, it could hardly hope to establish elevators at every shipping point within a year, or two years, either. If the alternatives are a deliberate and bona fide experiment on the one hand, and the provision of a general provincial system on the other hand, this commission believe that the method of an experiment is preferable. But the Commission consider that there is another alternative."

Financial Questions

In chapter four the financial side of provincial ownership is discussed. Data covering actual operation of farmers' and milling companies' elevators, and estimates by various people and bodies are presented, and the general conclusion is that, if run as handling, cleaning, and storage concerns alone, elevators would require to be filled at least three and probably four times before paying their own expenses, their fixed charges, and their share of central management and inspection charges. Says the report: "There is the question whether it would be a profitable investment for the province to purchase a large number of elevators, and to find itself still confronted with the competition of the most suc-

cessful companies. If, after the expenditure of a large amount of capital, a monopoly was not secured, the public system would be saddled with a heavy debt and would still be subjected to vigorous competition. It might serve the interest of some elevator owners to sell their houses to the province, but it would not serve the interests of the growers of grain, who would have to pay the bill, unless the new system actually secured a monopoly."

grain stored in their elevators, in order to attract patronage. "These proposals are significant of the financial risk which the province would run in establishing a competing line of elevators. And when the area of the province and the probable increase in the quantity of grain grown within a few years are considered, the capital expenditure would not be one or two, but several millions of dollars. It is a wealthy country that can afford to embark lightly upon such a course."

Profits Depend Upon Grain Handled

"There is admittedly one incalculable factor in the problem. The elevator would pay if they handled enough grain. And the incalculable factor is whether the farmers would take the grain in sufficient quantities to the provincial elevators, if they believed they could do better elsewhere. Some have faith that the farmers would patronize the provincial elevators even at an apparent sacrifice; others have not that faith. And these consider that the farmers should not be called upon to bear the sacrifice."

"It appears to this Commission that the question is not one of the general principle of public versus private ownership. If it were only that, there would be little difficulty. It is a question of provincial competition under very special conditions. It involves a grave financial risk, a risk grave enough to justify even the advocates of public ownership in general in hesitating to recommend it, and in endeavoring to find a solution that will find a place for a direct personal interest on the part of the Grain Growers in the new elevators."

Municipal Elevators

Schemes of municipal and district elevators form the subject of Chapter 5. One essential difference between such elevators and those state-owned is that the element of local loyalty and local pride enters in and the advocates of these schemes lay stress upon this feature. The Commission point out, however, that the experience of the municipally-owned and operated elevators at Qu'Appelle and McLean, which were conducted for five years at a total loss of \$8,648.73, would seem to indicate that too much reliance should not be placed upon local loyalty and pride when personal responsibility is absent. The Commission commends and criticizes the scheme of district elevators evolved by the Cory Grain Growers' Association and presented by Mr. Hoffman at Battleford in the following words: "The Commission agree with Mr. Hoffman's view of the value of local feeling and local responsibility. They consider that, while his scheme provides for possible taxation in the case of a deficit, he really aims at a direct personal interest and responsibility on the part of the growers of the grain. And the question with the Commission is whether there is not a more direct, less artificial and more efficient way of securing that interest."

Chapter six is a long one dealing with other phases of the enquiry and in it and succeeding ones the Commission present the results of their investigation at points outside the province. Little more than the matters treated of can be given here. This is done in order that the comprehensive and exhaustive nature of the enquiry may be understood.

"The world market," "Trading in futures," "Who is the speculator?" "Liverpool prices," "Prices at the boundary line," "Spreading false reports about the supply," "The exporter's view of speculation," "Competition in the Exchange," "A substitute for the Exchange," "An Exchange within the province," and "Provincial selling," are the subjects discussed in this chapter. Some extracts from this chapter will be of interest: "This Commission do not say that there are no monopolistic tendencies in the grain business, either in regard to storage or in regard to selling. The present is an age of monopolistic tendencies. Consolidation is at work in every important industry, and it would be remarkable if there were no consolidating tendencies in the grain business. And these may, and probably will, develop more rapidly in the



A Breaking scene near Stornoway, Sask.

leisurely. Space is to be leased to dealers for the purchase of street grain." The Commission say that most of those giving evidence would not be satisfied with the Manitoba Act because of the possibilities of political management contained in it, and because of the grave financial risk involved in the absence of statutory monopoly. The Commission's own criticism of and judgment upon the Manitoba Act will be cited further on in this summary.

An Experiment Considered

Chapter four considers the advisability of conducting an experiment in government ownership under an independent commission embracing say fifty elevators for a period of two years, in order that more data might be secured before the province's credit was pledged to a policy involving many millions of dollars. The Commission regarded this solution more kindly than the preceding ones, but only referred to it as a preferable alternative to hastily embarking upon a scheme of provincial ownership. Two objections are discussed in an illuminating way. (1) "An experiment is a timid thing, and the case calls for more heroic treatment. The government should determine to drive all privately owned elevators out of business, and in doing so should use every means in its power. But the less responsible a man is for the affairs of the province, the more heroic he can afford to be. Heroics in legislation are different from heroics on the platform." Again, "An experiment might result in financial loss. Experiments often do result in loss, but if an experiment saved the province from the loss of a much larger sum, it would be

successful companies. If, after the expenditure of a large amount of capital, a monopoly was not secured, the public system would be saddled with a heavy debt and would still be subjected to vigorous competition. It might serve the interest of some elevator owners to sell their houses to the province, but it would not serve the interests of the growers of grain, who would have to pay the bill, unless the new system actually secured a monopoly."

Summary of Suggestions

In concluding this very important chapter the Commission summarize the means by which the advocates of provincial ownership propose to make the system a financial success. They say:

"(1) Mr. Walter Simpson argues for a provincial monopoly on the ground that some farmers, and perhaps a considerable number, will take their grain to whatever elevator appears to offer the best terms, and this might be the company-owned elevator."

"(2) Mr. Dorrell proposes that the farmers should give a guarantee, and that the charges in each elevator should be readjusted annually to meet or avoid deficits."

"(3) Mr. Gates personally considers that the farmers should bind themselves under a penalty of five cents a bushel to use the provincial elevator."

"(4) The executive propose that the government should buy out competitors as far as possible, that the provincially owned elevators should offer very special facilities in order to draw business, and that the government should conduct an energetic campaign of education, and offer loans at low rates of interest on

future. But at present the farmers, by direct shipment of the grain to the independent commission men, or to their own company, can secure competitive prices and can retain the competitive market."

The Speculation Problem

Another extract follows: "The speculating class is often referred to as though speculation was carried on only by a limited number of grain dealers. The fact is, however, that the speculator belongs to every class in the community. Orders to buy or sell with the intent not of receiving or delivering the actual grain, but of closing out at a profit, flow into the Exchange from farmers, business men, lawyers, doctors, teachers, and (it is said) parsons, from all parts of the Dominion, and from other countries as well. These orders are executed in the pit by members of the Exchange, who are paid for their services. Many who probably can ill afford a loss, and who certainly can have little knowledge of the conditions affecting the price of grain, rush to speculation in grain as a way of getting rich."

Saskatchewan Exchange Impossible

Regarding the establishment of an exchange within the province of Saskatchewan the report says in part: "It has been suggested that the legislature should seek to create an Exchange at some point, say Regina, within the province. But Exchanges are not created by legislatures; they are created by traders. It would be difficult for the provincial legislature to compel traders to become members in a new Exchange, if they did not wish to join it. And grain traders start an Exchange wherever it pays them to do so."

And later: "The conditions which favor Winnipeg as a place for an Exchange are obvious. The railway systems of the grain areas of the West meet there. It is the spout through which the grain must go if it goes East. It is the headquarters of the inspection department, and of the warehouse commissioner's department. It is the headquarters of the financial institutions that operate in the West. These conditions make Winnipeg the natural place for the Exchange, in spite of its distance from the lakes and terminals, and these conditions give Winnipeg advantages over all other western towns in regard to the selling of grain."

"As the country develops the commanding position now held by Winnipeg may be modified. If, for example, a new northern route be found over which grain can be shipped cheaply, or if the United States lowered or removed the duty on grain, or if at any point, say Regina, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, or Saskatoon, a large milling industry developed, or a large number of railways met, there would naturally spring up one or more new Exchanges."

Must Be a Speculation

"Saskatchewan is not the only grain growing province that has no Exchange. There are several important grain growing states in the United States that have none either. But if an Exchange were established within the province, it would probably rest largely upon the Winnipeg Exchange for some years, do its hedging in Winnipeg, and use all the devices of the speculative market. A new Exchange on the old methods would not remove the evils charged against the Winnipeg Exchange—it would only bring them within the province. If on the other hand the provincial legislature forbade (if that were possible) speculation in it, the new Exchange would be still-born."

As to provincial selling the Commission conclude: "The advocate of provincial selling has at all events the merit of aiming at the removal of the dangerous evils which are put forward as the main reason on behalf of public ownership; the advocate of provincial storage does not even aim at these evils upon which he yet rests his case. But this scheme of provincial or collective selling involves such far-reaching changes that it is needless to discuss it further. It is more relevant to end this chapter by pointing out how the farmers protect themselves in the present

market. They do it by shipping large quantities of grain to the independent commission men, including their own company. This is the best way of preventing a monopoly and of retaining competition in the existing market, and it is a better way than any that could be devised by the provincial legislature short of provincial selling."

After discussing in chapter seven some phases of the question that concerns terminals, banks and especially the larger milling concerns, the report says: "It appears to the Commission that the question of the initial elevators must be distinguished from these other questions, if provincial legislation is to be attempted."

Improvements Made

Chapter eight discusses with thoroughness and insight four classes of causes that have operated during the past ten years to materially modify conditions in the grain trade of Western Canada. Of the importance of transportation facilities and their extension the Commission say:

"The question of transportation is a vital one for the growers of grain in Saskatchewan. And it is an open question whether the money that would be required to purchase or construct a system of provincially owned elevators would not bring the farmers a larger return, if it were devoted to the further development of railway facilities."

The loading platform as the real competitor of the elevator is given a paragraph, and the following said concerning co-operation among farmers during the period in question:

"Co-operation among the farmers has proceeded along the following lines:

Grain Growers' Association

"1. The Grain Growers' Association. This association, organized in 1901, has done good service in promoting legislation affecting the grain growers, as for example, in securing amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act and the Grain Inspection Act. It has also done good service in making the provisions of these Acts better known among the farmers, and in assisting to have them enforced. Its educational work has in many other ways helped to secure the square deal for the farmer. It numbers about ten per cent. of the farmers of the province, but its influence is not confined to its membership. The farmer who believes that he has been wronged in an elevator does not need to fight alone; he has behind him an organization strong in numbers, strong in resources, and little disinclined to fight with any elevator man or company."

Grain Growers' Grain Co.

"2. The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The Grain Growers' Association aims at organizing the farmers, at promoting and enforcing legislation, and at educating them along certain lines. The Grain Growers' Grain Company aims at becoming their selling agency in Winnipeg. The right of farmers to co-operate in selling is unquestionable and the wisdom of it can only be tested by experience. The company enables them to gain first hand information about the Exchange and about existing methods of dealing in grain. It enables them to ascertain whether or not inordinate profits are made by selling on commission, by exporting, or by speculating. It enables them to obtain a share of such profits as are made, and to test the seriousness of such risks as are run. Further, it enables other members of the Exchange to learn from the lessening volume of their business, that there is nothing to be gained by losing the confidence of the farmers. It adds another competitor to the market, and a competitor which handled last year sixteen million bushels of grain. It is a competitor, too, which is not likely to join any 'combine' detrimental to the farmers, or to survive the moment it ceases to have the confidence of the farmers."

Changes in Last Decade

The importance and value of public weigh scales at initial points is alluded to and the Manitoba Grain Act is warmly commended as a protective measure whose provisions are insufficiently known and used by the shipper. This chapter contains a long letter from

Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle in which he points out that very many of the alleged abuses are already amply provided for in the Manitoba Grain Act. The findings of the Commission with regard to the changes of a decade are as follows:

"It is utterly misleading to ignore the operation of those factors, and to say or imply that conditions in the initial elevators are what they once were. Whatever may have been these conditions in earlier years, and they appear to have been bad, they have been materially changed."

"This change was freely recognized by nearly every farmer who gave evidence before the Commission. In one place after another, and in practically every place visited, farmers assured the Commission that during the last few years there has been a great change. They stated that they personally had little to complain of in regard to weights, grades or prices, and that they advocated provincial ownership not so much on their own behalf as on behalf of the settlers in the newer districts. True, there were complaints here and there, as there will always be in any business of size and difficulty, by whomsoever conducted. In the newer districts again practically the same story was told. The conclusion is irresistible, that however powerless farmers were in earlier years against the initial elevators, they are now in a position to largely protect themselves."

Improvements Still Needed

Further conclusions along the same line are given elsewhere in the report:

"The Commission cannot believe that the increased railway facilities, the extended use of the loading platform, the work of the Grain Growers' Association and of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the competition of the farmers' elevators, the introduction of public weigh scales, and the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act have had no effect upon the initial elevators. They cannot believe that the excessive storage capacity has had no effect in stimulating competition. They cannot believe that companies would sell out elevators cheaply if they had in these sources of large profits. They are constrained to accept the testimony of many farmers to the effect that the conditions have been improved, and that the man who knows can protect himself so far as the initial elevators are concerned."

"The Commission do not say that the conditions are always what they should be, that there are no cases of sharp practice, and that there are no grounds for such dissatisfaction as exists. They are impressed by the existence of a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of some farmers who cannot be regarded as incompetent in their business or as mischief-makers or agitators. The Commission believe that behind such feeling there are experiences of rank injustice, recollections of times when the elevator operators had the farmers in their power, and when they took full advantage of their opportunity. The Commission believe that the elevator companies brought the trouble upon themselves in earlier days. But they believe also that the situation has been materially improved by the factors referred to. It appears to this commission that these factors can be so strengthened by the province that the result would be to give the farmer complete control in the matter of initial storage of the grain."

Clean Grain at Home

Chapter nine contains practical suggestions as to what further provisions might advisably be made in the matter of insuring better weight, more cleaning and fairer dockage. Farmers are urged to clean the grain at the proper place namely, on the farm whilst threshing, and the arguments against such a proper course are disposed of in short order. Referring to the man who thus fails to protect himself against excessive dockage the Commission say: "What such a farmer needs is someone to farm the grain, store the grain, and sell the grain for him, and give him the proceeds. The Commission would strongly urge upon the government the desirability of promoting as far as possible the policy of having the grain weighed and cleaned by the farmers themselves."

Farmers' Elevators

Farmers' elevators form the subject of chapter ten, and space forbids more than a brief allusion under this head. Much attention was given to these by the Commission, and an auditor was employed to examine their books. Failures are ascribed to two general causes, viz., bad management, and competition. The report says: "There is every reason to believe that a well established and well managed farmers' elevator will hold its own against all competition. If it has the farmers' interest on a fairly large scale, and if it has an able and trusted manager, it will get the grain. There are several cases in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba that confirm this belief, cases where they succeeded beyond the average. And if there were a system of such elevators throughout the province, there would be no elevator problem."

And later, "It is a mistake to say that as a class farmers' elevators have been a failure. They have not been a failure, in spite of all their difficulties."

The Minnesota System

The solution of the elevator problem along the line of government aided farmers' elevators is discussed pro and con in this chapter, and the example of Minnesota with its 204 farmers' elevators is referred to. These are not state-aided, however, but run in successful competition with the line elevators. Local management is the feature emphasized by the advocates of this solution. The Commission does not endorse it, but passes on in its report to outline and analyse Mr. Levi Thompson's scheme which provides for the operation of a system of state-aided elevators by a joint stock company having central management directed by a commission of three—one appointed by the government, one by the shareholders in the south, and the other by those in the north. While this scheme is endorsed but not adopted by the Commission, many of its features are incorporated, together with some of those of the state-aided farmers' elevator advocates, in the Commission's own solution which is outlined in chapter eleven.

Commission's Recommendations

Chapter eleven is a summary of the unanimous conclusions of the Commission and is therefore the most important portion of the report. It follows in its entirety:

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that while initial storage, transportation, a system of selling, and terminal storage, all form one general system of trading in grain, yet from the point of view of action by the Provincial Legislature the matter of initial storage must be distinguished from the other parts of the system."

"They are unanimous in holding that the conditions necessary to create an effective sample market, involving as they do sampling, transportation, terminal facilities and mixing of grain, cannot be dealt with by the Provincial Legislature alone."

"They are unanimous in holding that the question of terminal storage should be left in the hands of the Federal Parliament in the meantime, and that the question of a sample market depends in large measure upon the policy adopted by the Federal Parliament in regard to the terminals and the mixing of grain."

Conditions Create Exchanges

"They are unanimous in holding that a Grain Exchange similar to existing Exchanges, but located within the province, could not be created by the Provincial Legislature until the conditions that would make such an Exchange successful came into existence, and that if these conditions appeared, an Exchange would probably appear also."

"They are unanimous in holding that an Exchange within the province in which grain was traded for private gain, and on the lines of speculative market, would not be free from the evils alleged against the present Exchange. The Commission believe that there is at present real competition in the Winnipeg Exchange, and that while there is the possibility of evils connected with the speculative side of the market, the prac-

Continued on Page 12

Direct Legislation

OR

The Initiative and Referendum: What it is and why we need it

By ROBERT L. SCOTT

THIRD ARTICLE

Direct Legislation as a substitute for a second chamber in Representative forms of government.

Does not the innovation of **Direct Legislation** do away with all excuse for a second chamber? At the time of Canadian confederation someone asked Sir John A. Macdonald why he advocated the adoption of a second chamber. The reply was: "To give hasty legislation a chance to cool." The result of this policy remains with us in the shape of an anomaly known as the Canadian senate, which has degenerated to the status of a refuge for worn out politicians whom the people refuse to tolerate any longer in the representative chamber. Those who have been instrumental in the formation or evolution of British representative institutions have apparently been obsessed with the idea that after all the people could not be trusted with the result that all manner of schemes have been devised to provide safeguards against hasty legislation. Our forbears did this so effectually that the problem now is how to get done the things the people want done. This is the antithesis of the danger which those at the dawn of free institutions anticipated.

It is apparent that the framers of the British constitution did not recognize the inherent conservatism that is so closely associated with the progress and activities of free men. How could they? Free institutions had never been tried. The idea of giving working and uneducated men the franchise seemed to some the most preposterous and dangerous which politicians had ever conceived. The men who opposed the extension of the franchise to British working men and the men who have opposed reform and progress at all times have always been unwilling to trust the people because they did not understand them. The world, at all times and at every step of progress, has been filled with croakers who have predicted disaster and damnation as the certain consequence of every new innovation in extending to the people power in directing government. And yet, we continue to progress. We have in the past and we will continue to do so in the future. When it was proposed to extend votes to working men some said such a measure would mean the end of property, it would mean the end of individual liberty. And yet, when, in the history of the world, has property been so sacred or individual rights so inviolable as at the present time? But what is the use of arguing? Some men do not want to be and will not be convinced. We still have our opinions and will leave them to theirs.

What excuse there can be for the maintenance of a senate or House of Lords when the people can have the Referendum in their hands is more than we can conceive. If the parliament, House of Commons or legislature fail to correctly interpret the public sentiment the people, under the Referendum, have the power to hold up legislation until they have signified their approval of it at the polls. If we believe in Democracy at all there can be no excuse for the existence of a second chamber save for the one reason of preventing measures from becoming law when the elected body fail to really represent the people. All possibility of this will be obviated so soon as we have sufficient intelligence to adopt **Direct Legislation**. It will provide all the advantages that can or ever have been claimed to accrue for the good of the people from a second chamber and will relieve us of the anachronisms and anomalies which are associated with all forms of irresponsible government.

Direct Legislation will separate issues from partisan and personal bias. It will leave people free to give voice to their opinions upon measures free from the entanglement of other issues which are in no way related. No logical reason, so far as we are aware, has ever been advanced to show why we should be obliged to vote for candidates who will enact measures we do not want because that is the only method whereby we can secure measures we do want. The present situation has been very accurately stated in the interrogation and postulate of F. E. Coulter, one of the pioneers of the **Direct Legislation** movement in the State of Oregon, in these words: "Wherein consists the freedom in being allowed to vote for one of two men, neither of whom represents what you want, but who in the nature of things represent you by voting for their own interests? The situation spells misrule and special privilege."

OBJECTIONS AND ANSWERS:

A Misinformed Commentator

The following is taken from a Winnipeg paper under date of October 29, 1910, and is intended to be an adverse editorial comment upon the practise of **Direct Legislation**, as instanced in the campaign in progress at the time of writing, in the State of Oregon:

OREGON'S OVERDOSE

"The absurdities of an overdose of lawmaking by popular vote or the Referendum, as contradistinguished from lawmaking by competent and representative-elected lawmakers, are about to be illustrated in Oregon. In the November election Oregon voters will be asked to pass on no less than thirty-two separate legislative proposals.

"It is calculated that a considerable percentage of these voters will go to the polls without even having read, much less attempted to understand and think out, these propositions. Some of the questions submitted to this referendum, or to the

infinite wisdom of the man in the street, are complex and difficult, requiring special mental preparation and investigation of conditions.

"On these more difficult measures a local newspaper estimate, based on a canvass of citizens, indicates that only 10 per cent. of the persons who will vote on them will do so with anything like a competent knowledge of their purposes and merits! Other voters will 'go it blind.'"

"Naturally, voters are complaining that they know little or nothing about the matters involved in this mass of submitted proposals, and haven't time or inclination to investigate. Making laws is not their business.

"Whereupon the Portland Oregonian sagely lays down this rule for the guidance of voters: 'Vote against any proposition that you do not understand.' A good working rule, doubtless, and if faithfully followed sure to produce a large crop of negative votes. But what a commentary on the Referendum panacea."

At the outset it will clear the atmosphere to say that the editorial of the Winnipeg paper is based entirely upon the fulminations of the "Portland Oregonian." The "Oregonian" is notorious from the one fact that it is recognized throughout the State of Oregon and every other place where it is known as the special apologist for the railways, the trusts and the whole alliance of business interests known as "Big Business." The chief occupation of "Big Business" is to make profits from watering stocks, stealing franchises, subsidies, etc., etc., which occupation is just what **Direct Legislation** is devised to kill and which it is killing in the State of Oregon. The "Oregonian" is at the present time engaged in a life and death struggle to defeat the will of the people and it is not shrinking from any kind of misrepresentation, prevarication and abuse to attain the end which its masters have in view.

RELIABLE INFORMATION FOR EVERY VOTER

It can be depended upon that the people of Oregon know full well the virtues of the various measures upon which they are asked to vote at the impending election. Under the laws of that State an official pamphlet is issued previous to each election by the secretary of state in which all measures are set forth and discussed fully by those who advocate them or are opposed to them. Those who advocate or oppose a given measure may, upon application to the secretary of state, and payment of the cost of printing and publication, submit such articles and arguments as they see fit for the consideration of the public. We append an analysis of the measures set forth in the Oregon pamphlet (1910). These are the bills referred to by the Winnipeg paper. The article which follows is written by an authority who is conversant with the facts:

"An official pamphlet of 203 pages (including an index of six pages), issued by Hon. F. W. Benson, the secretary of state of Oregon, is the text-book from which these 'studies' have been made. A copy of this pamphlet was mailed in August and September last to every elector in Oregon, giving him the exact wording of each bill or proposed amendment to the state constitution upon which he is to vote at the election November 8 next. This pamphlet also contains the arguments that have been offered for and against the proposed measures, the purpose being to give the voter all possible information on the subjects submitted to him.

"Of the 32 proposed measures, six were referred to the people by the legislature, 25 by initiative petitions and one by Referendum petition. Twenty-one are bills and 11 are for constitutional amendments. There were 26 arguments filed which favor the propositions, and 16 which oppose them. Fifteen of the propositions have affirmative but no negative arguments filed regarding them, while four of the proposed measures have negative but no affirmative arguments accompanying them. One bill—that to prohibit fishing, except by hook and line, in the Rogue River—has three arguments, one for and two against. One bill was submitted without argument on either side. It is one for an Act to pay \$1,000 annually to the Judge of the Eighth District by Baker County in addition to \$3,000 now received by him from the state. This bill was passed by the legislature over the veto of the governor, and goes to the people by Referendum petition. One bill—to continue the Normal school at Monmouth—has in its affirmative argument a cut giving a view of the principal school buildings there.

"The measures are printed in the official pamphlet in the order of their filing with the secretary of state. The first measure—that favoring equal suffrage—was filed September 16, 1908; and the last one asking for a three-fourths jury in civil cases, was filed July 7, 1910. Six of the measures were filed in February, 1909; one each in May and December, 1909; eleven in June, 1910, and twelve in July, 1910.

"There is a clause in the constitution of Oregon which prohibits the legislature but not the people through the initiative, from creating new counties. Oregon is large in area but small in population; hence with rapidly increasing numbers there is a constant need of new counties being formed. Nine of the proposed measures relate to this demand for new counties, and may therefore, together with six propositions referred by the Legislature to the people, be regarded as not peculiar to the Oregon system of direct legislation, thus leaving only seventeen measures which should be properly considered in a study of the workings of the Initiative and Referendum."—H. P. Cadman, in Chicago Public, October 28, 1910.

A consideration of the merits of the various measures set forth in the Oregon pamphlet is not germane to our enquiry. It will be sufficient to say that in deciding upon the thirty-four measures submitted to the people of Oregon at previous elections they have not made one mistake. We do not mean to say that no good measures have been defeated at the polls but it is a fact to which all conversant with the facts can testify that whatever errors have been made in the judgment of the issues presented have been on the side of refusing to pass measures which the people did not understand. These same measures may at some other time be accepted by the people as a result of further educational propaganda.

HOW OREGON VOTES

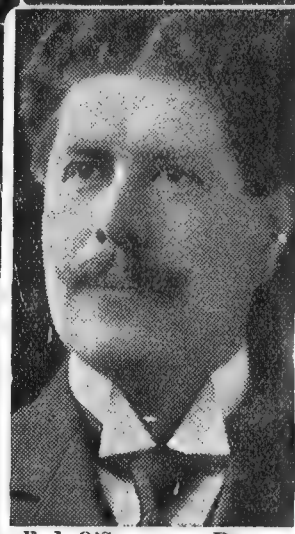
The following is a tabulated list of the measures which the people of Oregon have voted upon at the three elections since the practise of **Direct**

Legislation was inaugurated. It furnishes ample demonstration of the sanity and conservatism of the people. It also affords excellent testimony that they understood the issues upon which they voted:

	Yes	No	Majority Approving	Majority Rejecting	Percentage of Total Vote for Candidates
ELECTION 1902 Total Vote 92,920					
Original Initiative and Referendum Constitutional Amendment.....	62,024	5,068	56,956	.....	73
ELECTION 1904 Total Vote 99,315.					
Local Option Liquor Bill	43,310	46,198	3,118	.....	84
Direct Primary Bill	56,205	16,354	39,851	.....	73
ELECTION 1906. Total Vote 96,751.					
Woman Suffrage Amendment	30,928	46,971	.....	10,043	87
Amendment applying Initiative and Referendum to Acts of Legislature affecting Constitutional conventions and amendments ..	47,001	18,751	28,910	.....	69
Amendment to give cities and towns exclusive power to enact and amend their charters ..	52,567	19,942	32,625	.....	75
Amendment affecting compensation of state printer	63,749	9,571	54,178	.....	76
Amendment for Initiative and Referendum on all local, special and municipal laws	47,778	16,735	31,043	.....	67
Bill proposing change in Local Option Law ..	35,397	45,144	.....	9,747	83
Bill for state ownership of a run down toll road ..	31,523	44,523	.....	13,000	79
Anti-Pass Bill	57,231	16,779	40,502	.....	76
Bill for license on gross earnings of sleeping, refrigerator car and oil companies	69,035	6,440	62,195	.....	79
Bill for license on gross earnings of express, telegraph and telephone companies	70,872	6,360	64,512	.....	80
Referendum to veto an appropriation act of Legislature.....	26,758	43,918	.....	17,160	73
ELECTION 1908. Total Vote 116,614.					
Amendment increasing compensation of members of the General Assembly	19,691	68,892	.....	49,201	76
Amendment relating to location of State Institutions	41,973	40,863	1,107	.....	71
Amendment increasing the number of judges of the supreme court and making other changes relative to the judiciary	30,243	50,591	.....	20,348	69
Amendment changing time of holding general elections from June to November	65,728	18,500	47,198	.....	72
Bill relative to the custody and employment of county prisoners	60,443	30,033	30,410	.....	78
Bill providing for free transportation of public officers	28,856	59,406	.....	30,550	76
Bill proposing the building of armories for the national guard	33,507	54,848	.....	21,341	76
Amendment to increase appropriation for state university	44,115	40,535	3,580	.....	72
Woman Suffrage Amendment	36,853	58,670	.....	21,812	82
Bill prohibiting fishing for salmon or sturgeon on Sunday and at night in certain months of the year	40,582	40,720	5,862	.....	75
Amendment giving power to cities and towns to regulate race tracks, pool rooms, sale of liquor, etc.	39,442	52,340	.....	12,904	79
Amendment exempting property improvements from taxation, proposed by Single Taxers	32,006	60,871	.....	28,865	80
Amendment providing for the recall, i.e., the removal of a public officer by vote of the people and the election of his successor ..	58,381	31,002	27,379	.....	77
Bill providing for election of United States senators by vote of the people	60,668	21,162	48,506	.....	78
Amendment providing for proportional representation	48,863	34,128	14,740	.....	71
Bill limiting expenditure of money in political campaigns and against corrupt practices ..	54,042	31,301	22,741	.....	73
Bill regulating salmon fishing	56,130	30,280	25,850	.....	74
Amendment providing for choosing of jurors, etc.	52,214	28,487	23,727	.....	69
Bill providing for the creation of the county of Hood River	43,948	26,778	17,170	.....	61

THE WISDOM OF THE PEOPLE

The reader will note that nineteen measures were submitted to the people of Oregon at the election of 1908. If further testimony to the intelligence of the people and their discrimination in choosing measures is required no more eloquent tribute to it can be found than in the fact that the opinion of the people was identically the same as that of the Professor of the Oregon University on all questions, save one. That was the amendment favoring woman's suffrage. Previous to the election and for the purpose of testing the merits of the people's judgment a "straw" vote was taken among the professors of the university. After the state election it was found that the judgment of the professors coincided with that of the people with the one exception. The people refused woman's suffrage. The professors favored it. Where is the danger of trusting the people? If the people do not understand the issues, wherein lies the common sense in having elections to appoint "competent and representatively elected lawmakers?" If the people do not understand the issues they will elect the wrong man. If the people don't understand the issues why do we have elections at all? If the people don't understand the issues the representatives they elect must be representatives of ignorance and misunderstanding. If the people don't understand the issues all popular government, all



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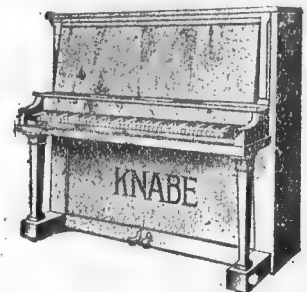
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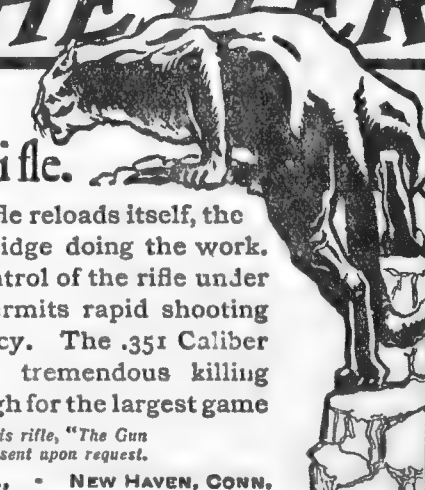
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representation, is a travesty upon order and intelligence. Democracy is a failure.

To say the people have not the intelligence to decide between issues is to say that they do not know what they want. For our part we have that sublime faith to believe the people know what they want far better than the politicians who are always so anxious to tell them.

"Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"—Abraham Lincoln.

Saskatchewan Elevator Scheme

Continued from Page 9

tice of so large a number of farmers in shipping their grain to independent commission men is the best means of preserving a competitive market under the existing conditions.

"Whatever evils may be connected with the Grain Exchange, they could only be removed, if at all, by the Saskatchewan Legislature, for Saskatchewan grain, by the creation of some system of collection or provincial selling, which would abolish private trading.

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that the schemes of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan and of Mr. Dorell are not workable.

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that the schemes of municipal and district elevators, while aiming at local loyalty, do not secure a personal and direct pecuniary interest from the farmer as is needed to make the elevators a success in competing with other elevators.

Condemn Manitoba System

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that a scheme similar to the Manitoba scheme would not be satisfactory to the farmers generally on the one hand, and on the other would probably end in financial disaster. True, by various conceivable devices of bookkeeping the facts might be more or less concealed for a time, but if there is anything of a business character that can be forecasted, such a scheme runs the greatest possible financial risk.

"1. There is excessive storage capacity in the province at present, tested on a storage and handling basis. On that basis few of the initial elevators in Saskatchewan are profitable.

"There is no doubt that the Government could purchase a large number of the existing elevators at prices not unreasonable. It could probably purchase some independent elevators, and some belonging to the "line" companies. But if it endeavored to buy a monopoly, it would most probably find itself as the result in the possession of the least successful elevators at many shipping points. Owners would probably in many cases be pleased to sell their houses at something like the cost of erection, to the government. They cannot expect better terms from any other quarter. The Government would thus saddle its system of storage with a large initial outlay, only to find itself still confronted with the keen competition of the most successful companies. Such a beginning would be fatal to the system. An indiscriminate buying of existing elevators would be in the interests of the owners of existing elevators, but would not be in the interest of the grain growers who would have to pay the bill.

Government Ownership Problems

"2. But assuming that the Government did purchase a large number of elevators and did enter into competition with the remaining trading companies, it is demonstrable that the Government would compete under several grave disadvantages:

"(1) It could only store and handle while its competitors could also buy and sell. Its income would be limited to the maximum rate of 1 1/4 cents per bushel, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that it could secure the maximum rate. On the contrary the probability is that its rivals would store and handle for less than the maximum rate, perhaps for one cent per bushel. And it is sheer nonsense to suppose that under such competition the Government would receive a considerable income from secondary storage.

"(2) The Government would find a difficulty in providing for street grain. Many farmers desire to sell their grain outright. And if a farmer has to pay interest it might suit him best to sell his grain at once, pay his bills, avoid that interest as far as possible, and avoid also the storing and insuring of the grain, and the possible fluctuations in the price.

"The Government would be compelled to make some provisions for

street grain. It could lease space in the elevators, and perhaps secure some buyers. Possibly it could induce the Grain Growers' Grain Co. to buy the street grain, or some similar company.

"(3) The Government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact that farmers having no direct and personal financial responsibility for the provincial elevators would feel, according to their own representatives, free to take their grain to whatever elevator paid them best.

"(4) The Government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact, universally admitted, that there is a general disposition to exact the utmost possible from the public treasury, while not giving the utmost return. This is perhaps the greatest obstacle to the development of public ownership, and so long as such disposition is general, so long will governments find it difficult to compete in matters commercial or industrial with private corporations.

Danger of Politics

"(5) The Government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact that political influences would tend to make themselves felt. Whatever party happened to be in power would be tempted to run the system in its own political interest. Appointments would be made on the grounds of party affiliation, and on the same ground contracts would be given and money spent, and all this would be used by some grain growers as a sufficient ground for taking their grain to the other elevators.

"(6) A Government that wanted to discredit the whole principle of public ownership, that desired to hold it up to the ridicule of the West, or that was even unsympathetic to that principle, would have a splendid opportunity. The conditions under which the provincial

"(2) Ownership by the whole body of shareholders and management through a central board of directors.

"The Commission consider that the managing body should be wholly elected by the shareholders themselves, and should be entirely independent of government interference. There is no reason why the Government should elect even one member of the managing body, or interfere in any way with the management, the loan being secured and the conditions of obtaining it fulfilled. The local boards should be elected by the local shareholders, and their powers and functions duly set forth, the shares should be confined to agriculturists, and the transfer of shares by shareholders should be subject to the approval of the shareholders at the annual meeting. The annual meeting should be composed of delegates duly appointed by the local bodies and the central directors of the company.

Shares Per Acreage

"The shares should be \$50 each, with not less than 15 per cent. paid up, and the maximum number of shares sold to one person should not exceed ten. The stock subscribed to each local should be equal to the cost of the proposed elevator, and the aggregate annual crop acreage of the shareholders should not be less than two thousand acres for each ten thousand bushels of the capacity of the elevator, or one acre for every dollar of proposed expenditure at each local.

"As soon as twenty-five locals are organized, the first meeting of the shareholders should be called, and the officers of the company elected, as provided for in the Act, and the Government should then be prepared to grant the loan on the conditions outlined, and thereafter from time to time as the required con-

storage is subject to conditions which would invite failure, and that such a scheme in any case would be limited in the scope of the service it could do for the growers of grain.

"The Commission would have little objection to an experiment by the province were it not for the fact that an experiment upon a large scale is being conducted by the province of Manitoba. If Saskatchewan would make an equally serious attempt to develop a co-operative solution of the problem, the western farmers would soon be in a position to avail themselves of the best results of both experiments. Both plans aim at removing initial storage from the ownership of companies interested in the trading of grain. The one plan aims at ownership by the State and management by the Government, and the other aims at ownership and management of the growers of grain. Both plans recognize the strength of the feeling of injustice in the minds of many farmers, both seek to create conditions for the marketing of grain which will give the farmers confidence and satisfaction, and both involve financial aid on the part of the State. The chief difference between the two plans is that in the one the issue is in the hands of the Government, while in the other it is in the hands of the farmers themselves, and to this Commission at all events it appears that this difference is in favor of the co-operative plan. This plan avoids many of the risks and limitations of the other plans, and is pregnant besides with possibilities for the future.

THE CHINESE PARLIAMENT

China is moving very rapidly in constitutional changes. One striking proof of this is that the date of the convoking of the first Imperial Parliament, which was originally fixed for the year 1915, has been advanced two years in compliance with the demand of the newly constituted senate. It would appear evident that there is a substantial popular sentiment in China in favor of as little delay as possible in the complete establishment of representative institutions. Prince Yu Liang, a member of the Grand Council, is reported as having publicly declared in the senate that "the entire nation, from the highest classes to the lowest, was agreed upon the early establishment of a general parliament."

The report says further that the senators received this declaration, from one near the throne, "with prolonged cheering," and it is worth noting in this connection that the senate is composed of one hundred members elected by the provinces and one hundred appointed by the central government. With so strong an element in its composition under court influence rather than popular influences, it is all the more impressive that this body should have forced the government to advance from 1915 to 1913 the date for the introduction of a complete parliamentary system.

Parliamentary institutions are so alien to Chinese traditions and experience that their working will present problems of a peculiarly difficult nature. As yet the country has developed no strong central government, such as in Japan was made the pivot of the Japanese experiment in this direction. The Emperor is an infant, and there is little indication that the regent is a strong man, capable of exalting the influence of the throne. The Empire is an enormous country in territorial extent, and it contains an immense population. With all the difficulties which the Chinese parliament must encounter, its early establishment seems in line with progress and the real interests of the Chinese people.



Returning from Church in Rokeby District

elevators would operate are not conditions that make for successful public ownership, and they would require to have behind them a government not merely in sympathy with public ownership, but so devoted to it that the members would be ready to stake their political careers upon it. Advocates of public ownership of public utilities may well hesitate to rest their case on provincial versus private initial elevators.

"On these grounds the Commission consider that the financial success of such a scheme is so doubtful that they cannot recommend it to the Government. On the contrary, the Commission are unanimous in advising the Government against such a course.

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that a solution of the elevator problem satisfactory to the farmers must give the farmers full control of the system. And they are unanimous in holding that no storing and handling elevator is likely to be a financial success, unless a considerable number of the growers of grain have a direct personal interest in and responsibility for the elevators.

Solution Is Co-operation

"The Commission therefore are unanimous in holding that the solution must be sought along the lines of co-operation by the farmers themselves, assisted in the matter of finance by a provincial loan.

"The Commission consider that special legislation should be enacted providing for the creation of a co-operative organization of the farmers on the principle of:

"(1) The maximum amount of local control consistent with

conditions are fulfilled. The loan should be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments, capital and interest, except that only the interest should be paid the first year the elevators are in operation. The loan would be amply secured by mortgages on the property, and by the unpaid subscriptions, which could be called in when necessary to meet possible deficits or provide the fixed charges, the liability being lessened thereby each year. Insurance policies on the buildings should also be made payable to the Government.

Co-operation Profit Distribution

"It is the opinion of the Commission that the interest on the paid up capital should be limited and that, if possible, the profits of the company should be distributed on the co-operative principle, according to the business offered by each member of the company. The same principle should, if possible, prevail as regards the locals, thus securing to each of these the advantages of its own enterprise and discretion.

"The Commission consider that for purposes of preliminary organization the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association should be the provisional directors, and that the Government should make a special generous grant to them for that purpose.

"The company might be called the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the locals the same, with No. 1, etc.

Not Opposed to Public Ownership

"The Commission are not opposed to the principle of the public ownership of public utilities, but they consider that provincial competition with private companies in the matter of initial

SEYMOUR HOTEL

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stones throw from the hotel entrance

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Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all Trains

Farm and Field

DRY FARMING AND IRRIGATION

(By F. H. Newell, Director of U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.)

The public now believes in dry farming. It has passed through the stages of ridicule, of mere toleration and finally of over-enthusiastic promotion and is settling down as an accomplished fact. It has suffered both from neglect on the one hand and from over-zealous friends on the other. The crop statistics of 1910 are showing that it is no longer a theory but has realized a degree of success justifying the prediction of well-informed men.

The practice of agriculture in the arid regions has been, and still is, to a large extent, a matter of pioneering. Like other pioneering enterprises, the practice of this new form of agriculture has been beset with much disappointment and hardship especially on the part of those who have been ill prepared or badly advised. Not every man is capable of being a successful farmer any more than he is capable of being a successful carpenter or groceryman. It may be claimed that a higher degree of intelligence, skill, energy and strength is required of a successful pioneer farmer than is necessary for the mechanic or tradesman.

It is unfortunate that these pioneer enterprises of developing the arid regions, either by irrigation or without it, have always attracted a great many men who have not succeeded in other occupations. Many of these men are predestined to failure, because of lack of physical strength of energy and especially of what people call "common sense." They are easily attracted by the novelty of the situation, and forgetting that there are many laws of nature and rules of practice to be observed, attempt the impossible and become quickly discouraged. It is this feature that has been particularly conspicuous during 1910, as the climatic conditions of aridity have severely asserted themselves and many would-be farmers have learned to their sorrow that arid agriculture is one whose rules cannot be disobeyed with impunity.

In all the affairs of life the failures are usually more instructive than the successes. It has been interesting to note that in nearly every instance the failures, both in irrigation and in arid agriculture have resulted from disobedience or neglect of known laws. Students of conditions have predicted certain failures on the part of ill-directed efforts and have shown that while an occasional success might be made through chance, yet in the long run, the pioneer farmers must follow the rules laid down or suffer the consequence. One of these has been the thorough tilling of the soil and the storage in it of all of the moisture available.

In travelling through the arid West, it is noticeable how few of the pioneer farmers have properly tilled the fields, and how many have simply broken up the top soil and allowed it to dry out instead of properly pulverizing it and thus holding the scanty moisture and humus from being dissipated by the winds. The results have illustrated the old maxim of the unwisdom of putting all of the eggs into one basket. Case after case has been noted where, in the eagerness for large areas the dry farmer has attempted to put in hundreds of acres of one crop and has neglected to till a few acres where a little water might be had for artificially moistening the soil.

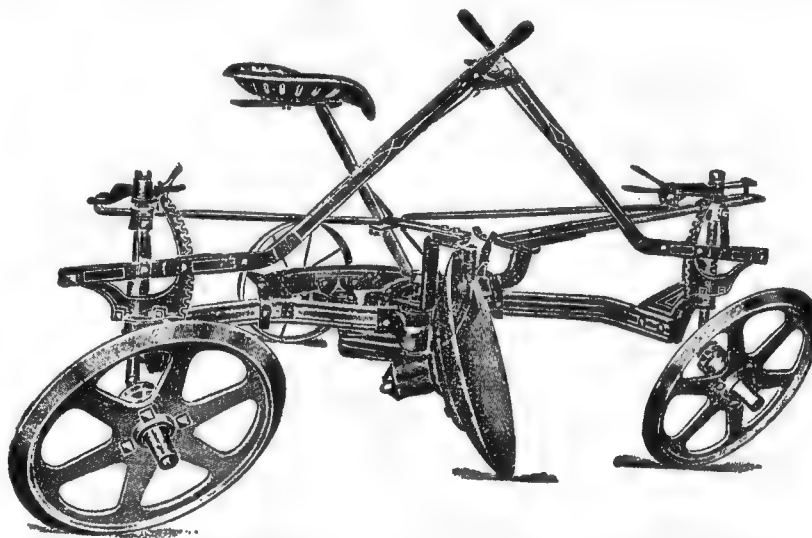
The best condition for success in the arid regions is one where a small acreage on each farm can be irrigated and intensely cultivated and where a variety of crops, especially those consumed on the farm and in the home, can be raised. This small area, even if no more than a good-sized garden patch, is the citadel of the home. It provides potatoes and other vegetables for use during the winter, and possibly some alfalfa or other forage for the family cow. It insures the permanence of the family. Outside of this area there may be a hundred or several hundred acres under cultivation by arid agriculture without the artificial application of water. This larger tract of dry land may yield a generous living, alternate portions being cropped each year with reasonable success and with occasional bumper crops. Here on the dry land is where the larger profits may be made with a relatively small

investment. It is this combination of irrigated land with larger areas of dry lands on which there is an intelligent application of dry farming principles which has enabled hundreds of farmers to succeed while their neighbors, depending upon one crop and trying to utilize all of the dry land every year, have failed miserably.

There are now available to every man a number of publications giving clearly the principles of arid agriculture. These have been printed under the auspices of the state and federal government and by individuals. There is no excuse for any man not grasping the fundamentals; but there is in the makeup of every pioneer farmer more or less of the desire to speculate. The rules laid down in the books and the advice given him by the agricultural experts seems to be too exacting; he wants to try his chance, and believes that with the favorable weather then prevailing he can run the risk of doing a little less work than is called for by the experts. He remembers having heard of some one who made a success without so much plowing and harrowing; being pressed for time, or money, he puts in his entire area in the quickest manner possible. This year's results have shown the unwisdom of such a reckless course. While instances may be pointed out where a fair crop has been attained, the great number of results serve to emphasize the fact that it doesn't pay to take chances and that the man who proceeds cautiously has been the winner.—Dry Congress Bulletin.

THE DISC PLOW

The disc plow a few years ago was presented to the public and heralded as a plow bound to replace entirely the mouldboard type. This it has not done; yet



A new type of reversible disc plow. This plow is made to turn a right or left furrow by swinging the hitch from one end to the other.

it has found certain conditions under which it will work much more satisfactory than the other type of plow. These conditions are two in number, as far as the writer has been able to determine. The gumbo soil that sticks to the mouldboard plow—the disc plow with its scraper to clean the disc will turn a furrow, regardless of the scouring properties of the soil—and the hard dry soil which often exists in the fall of the year.

Under favorable conditions, however, the mouldboard plow is to be preferred as it turns a nicer furrow, is not so clumsy as the disc plow and is much lighter in draft.

At many of the plowing matches held in the West the disc plow has been sent out by companies for trials and always proved successful in sticky soil. I have seen a disc plow put on a piece of land that was never known to clean with the mouldboard plow do good work.

The disc plow is a very handy implement to have on the farm, for there are few farms that have not a piece of land that is difficult to make the mouldboard clean at some period of the season. When such an occasion arises the disc plow can be put into practice and thus no time would be lost as would otherwise result with the mouldboard plow.

POWER PLOWS

During the past few years there has been a steady demand for power plows, that is for plows that are employed for breaking up new land. Many new settlers who come to the West with money have found in the power plow, not only a labor saver but a money maker. With the power plow the new comer can turn over a large quantity of land in the spring, in a short time, and sow the same to flax, thus realizing in the first year one of the most profitable crops in the West. Under the old conditions of breaking the land with horses the settler had to wait for a full year to realize a crop because it took the greater part of the first year to break up the land with horses.

It is well in many ways that such work can be done by power plows. It saves the muscle of horses. It makes it possible to do much breaking that would not be done if horses had to do it. It avoids the necessity of buying expensive food on the part of the beginner who would otherwise have to have horses and to buy food for horses where it is not easily obtained. It is a matter for thankfulness that power plows have thus come to the rescue at such a time. It may also be added that power plows may turn land more deeply than it would be turned in many instances, if the work must be done by horses.

The plow that will do the work best will depend to some extent on the nature of the work to be done. If very large areas are to be plowed, steam will probably best do the work. If small areas are to be turned over, gasoline power may be used. This means that gasoline power in some instances will best meet the needs of the individual farmer, while steam power will best meet the needs of him who wants to do large areas of job work. The distance to which fuel or gasoline must be carted should also be well considered. After the breaking has once been done, it will probably be found that the small outfit will best meet the needs of the farmer.

When job work is to be done the understanding should be clear as to the character of the work called for before it be-

H.B.K. BRAND

Patent

Ripless Gloves

have extra pieces of leather on the finger-tips, which hide the seams and protect the stitching. Neat and Comfortable and

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STUDY AT HOME

FARM BOOKKEEPING

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Farm Business from Start to Finish

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BRANDON, MANITOBA

horses may be kept in vigorous thrift with a small additional quantity of grain, and thus a saving made of twenty to thirty per cent. in cost of maintenance. In the alfalfa districts there may be found many liverymen, who, having had experience with alfalfa hay, fed their horses little of anything else. In the last few years there has been a growing demand for alfalfa hay for southern towns and cities.

Milk producers who know it best concede that alfalfa is an invaluable feed in the dairy, closely akin to wheat bran in results, and usually much less expensive. In the average small town or city there is about one cow for every ten or fifteen people. Therefore, in a town of one thousand population there will probably be 75 to 100 cows. If alfalfa will increase the quantity of their milk and butter-fat, giving a product at a lower cost than the concentrated foods, it should be more used. But as yet it is not generally used, because it is not understood and appreciated.

One of the foremost horse-breeders in America, who constantly maintains upwards of 100 head of various ages, writes that: "In my experience of twenty-five years in pasturing horses on alfalfa, results have convinced me that it produces more bone, muscle and blood in horses in less time than any other pasturage with which I am acquainted. But I believe it profitable in raising the best horses to use also a moderate grain ration, to stimulate rapid growth and early development; my horses, however, have shown no ill effects from pasturing on alfalfa without grain or other feed, and I have found such pasturage conducive to health and prolificacy, maturing animals equal for service to any raised otherwise. I have raised three-year-olds grown on alfalfa and a light grain ration to exceed a ton in weight, carrying all the good qualities of the breed to which they belonged. Further, I find using alfalfa as a horse pasture a much more economical method of raising horses than any other."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

A FEW "DON'T'S"

Don't smoke a cigar while filling the gasoline tank, or you may leave this world quicker than you expect.

Don't continue cranking the engine after a kickback without doing something to prevent another kickback. It may mean a broken wrist.

Don't bend a split pin at right angles. Pins on the connecting rod of the driving wheel of a locomotive are bent just a trifle outward. This is a good idea to follow in regard to the pins for the car. They may have to be removed some day.

ALFALFA POINTERS

A plot of thrifty, well-established alfalfa suitably fenced and used for pasturing swine of whatever age can scarcely fall short of being among the most profitable parts of any farm upon which swine husbandry is given attention.

Fed alfalfa in reasonable rations of from ten to twenty pounds a day, livery

The Dairy

MAKING CHEESE AT HOME

If farmers' wives realized how easy it is to make full cream cheese at home, many more of them would make it. I have made it many years and can testify that the rules I give below are practical and work out in excellent results. The home-made cream cheese is declared to be the best cheese ever eaten.

You will want no elaborate outfit; just the common things available in a farm house will be needed with one or two small exceptions. You will have to buy a cheese hoop, a bottle of cheese color and some cheese tablets. You will need a boiler, or a tub or both; some squares of cheese cloth, some salt, some time.

Use the milk from two milkings and weigh it. If you have no large scale, weigh part of it in a pail of any size and then measure by that pail. It is essential that you know about how much milk you have, as the cheese tablets come to set a hundred pounds of milk, and if more or less is used, the proportion of the rennet tablet makes the cheese dry and tough, and a little too little makes the cheese too soft.

You want the milk to stand at eighty-five degrees. This must also be tested accurately, as a few degrees of heat toughens the cheese, and a few degrees too low a temperature makes it too soft. Eighty-five is just right, get that exactly.

Put the milk in a tub, or barrel churn or any receptacle large enough to hold it that is handy. Stir in the dissolved cheese tablet, also a tablespoon even-ful of cheese color. Throw a cloth over the milk and go about your work.

In an hour test the cheese by breaking a little place in the clabber, and if the whey exudes well, the clabber is ready to cut. With a long knife cut it into inch squares, cut clear to the bottom of the mass.

Put a square of cheese cloth over the clabber, or a cotton flour sack will do, if you get flour in such sacks. Begin dipping off the whey; when you have dipped off all you can, let it stand a few minutes, and dip again; keep on this way until you have reduced the quantity in the tub from one third to one-half; then with your hands break the remaining clabber gently; handle the whole thing as carefully as a thin shelled egg, as rough handling eliminates the cream, and it is needful to keep that in the cheese. After breaking, dip off the rest of the whey until the curd is solid and tenacious.

At this point heat up two or three quarts of the whey to ninety degrees and pour this over the curd, breaking it gently; dip off this whey and heat another lot, and pour over curd, breaking it carefully. If the curd squeaks a little as you handle it, it is ready for the salt, but if it is soft and not tenacious and "squeaky," heat four quarts of whey to a hundred or two or three, it depends upon the softness of the curd. Pour this over the curd and work it through it, and drain off. If this does not make it hard enough, you have failed to follow the rules, for these, exactly followed, bring as exactly a result as the multiplication of two by two gives four.

To a lot of curd from a hundred pounds of milk add about four five tablespoonfuls of salt and work it in. Into a pail put a clean wet cloth (cheese cloth or flour sack), lift the curd gently into this and it is ready for the press.

A galvanized hoop twelve inches in diameter and eighteen inches high will hold a twenty-pound cheese, and also a five-pound one, if you haven't any bigger one. You can get your tinner to make you such a hoop, and also have cut a piece of galvanized iron that will just fit inside the hoop.

You will need a wooden cover also that will just fit inside hoop; this cover will need a wooden handle on it, as this is what is called the "follower," and is put on top of the cheese and

follows it as it is pressed down by the weights.

To press a cheese, no boughten press is needed; have a two by four nailed to some outbuilding, up some two feet or more, and have another two by four for a lever to use as a fulcrum to press cheese. Any man will understand how to fix that.

Fix a place for the cheese by putting a box or clean board under the impromptu pressing apparatus. Put the galvanized circular piece on this, and place the hoop over the circle. Lift the cheese into a hoop, smoothing it into place a little, and draw the corners of the cloth over the cheese as smoothly as you can. Put on the follower and let it sink down to the cheese. If the top does not come up high enough to receive pressure from the lever, fix it so it does, either by raising the entire cheese, or by putting small pieces of wood on top of cover. Put the two by four lever in place where it rests upon the cover and not on the edge of the hoop. Leave the cheese until noon, if you have made it in the morning. At noon place on the end of the lever some weight, a stone as big as a common dinner kettle will be big enough. See that your covering is resting evenly and that the lever does not touch the edge of the hoop.

At night take a clean wet cloth, remove the cheese from the press, turn it over, and put the clean cloth in the press, put cheese back after taking off the first cloth. Don't fret if it is skewy; it will even out through the night if you get your pressure even. Put an extra weight on at night, and in the morning your cheese is ready to be removed from the press. Take off the cloth, rub the cheese for fifteen minutes with butter; use plenty of butter. If the edges of cheese are ragged, trim the rags off, but do not cut any more than needful, as you want no open pores. Put a bandage around the cheese; place it on a clean square of cloth; fold the corners of the cloth loosely over the cheese and place on a clean board in a warm and airy place.

For the first few days turn the cheese and rub it two or three times. This will prevent molding. If the cloth gets damp put on a clean one, and change it as often as necessary. Keep the cheese warm.

Common flies do not make cheese mites. The cheese fly looks something like a mosquito, is small and slim; look out for these, there is very little danger with reasonable care.

When the cheese has formed a thin crust it will not need turning more than once a day, but never neglect that, and rub it well each time. If it cracks, you have dried it too fast; fill the cracks with butter, but this too is not likely to happen.

When the cheese is six weeks old it is prime to eat, and many cut a cheese at four weeks, but they are not as ripe or good. When you cut your cheese let it stand half a day or more in the air; this improves the flavor very much. It is as easy to make a cheese as a mess of butter. Try it.

CURE FOR STINK WEED TAIN

Yearly thousands of dollars worth of Canadian butter is rejected by buyers because it has become tainted by the odor of some disagreeable weed that the cow has eaten. This butter frequently finds its way across to Liverpool and is there rejected by the cargo inspector.

Among the weeds eaten by cows perhaps the worst is French weed commonly known as "Stink weed." This weed has a very disagreeable odor and when very little is eaten by the cow the taint will appear in the milk and to a much stronger degree in the cream and butter. Cattle eat this weed greedily and in districts where it grows in abundance the farmers find it almost impossible to raise good butter.

The Remedy

It will no doubt be hailed with joy by farmers and those engaged in the dairy business to hear that a simple remedy has been discovered by a farmer that is

said to cure cream of the odor of French weed no matter how bad it is tainted. The farmer, who is a subscriber to the Grain Growers' Guide writes as follows:—

"I would like to give you something to help you as a farmers' paper. Something worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of Western Canada. Give it prominence. The farmers' wives will bless you. Here it is."

Do your cows get at and eat stinking weed and spoil the butter? If so slice a raw potato and put in cream immediately after separating. In less than twenty-four hours (or even until it is churned) all disagreeable odor and flavor will have disappeared. If cold setting is practiced warm cream to blood heat and treat the same as from separator.

This is not my discovery but it is too good to be kept a secret sure and un-failing in its results.

A_FARMERS' FRIEND.

THE HOME PASTEURIZATION OF MILK

L. A. Rogers, Bacteriologist, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, gives the following on the above subject in Farmers' Bulletin 413:

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pie tin with a few holes punched in it will answer this purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of water and preventing bumping of the bottles. Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer. The ordinary type of thermometer is likely to be inaccurate, and if possible a good thermometer with the scale etched on the glass should be used.

Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 150° nor more than 155°F. The bottles should then be removed from the water and allowed to stand from twenty to thirty minutes. The temperature will fall slowly, but may be held more uniformly by covering the bottles with a towel. The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one, or the bottle should be covered with a new one, or the bottle should be covered with an inverted cup.

After the milk has been held as directed it should be cooled as quickly as possible by setting in water. To avoid danger of breaking the bottle by too sudden change of temperature, this water should be warm at first. Replace the warm water slowly with cold water. After cooling, milk should in all cases be held at the lowest available temperature.

This method may be employed to retard the souring of milk or cream for ordinary uses. It should be remembered, however, that pasteurization does not destroy all bacteria in milk, and after pasteurization it should be kept cold and in a clean manner and used as soon as possible. Cream does not rise as rapidly or separate as completely in pasteurized milk as in raw milk.

LAW IN REGARD TO TESTING CATTLE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Hoard's Dairyman—On December 1, 1910, the following law goes into effect.—1492d—1, (Ch. 542 1909.)

Cattle, testing before sale, exception. Section 1492d—1. "From and after December 1, 1910, it shall be unlawful to sell or otherwise transfer any bull, cow or heifer of the bovine family, over six months old, for other than temporary feeding purposes or to be exported from the state or slaughtered, unless the same has within two years prior to such sale or transfer been tuberculin tested by some competent person approved by the live stock sanitary board, and been found to be free from tuberculosis, the same to be shown by the temperature sheets of such test, one copy of which shall be delivered to the purchaser at the time of sale, and another at the same time shall be sent by mail to the state live stock sanitary board; and no person shall purchase any such animal except as above provided unless the same has been tuberculin tested, and the evidence of such test as provided in this act accompanies the animal, and no person shall at any time, or in any manner apply tuberculin to any animal

unless such application be reported to the state live stock board."

Penalty 2.—"Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one-hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than sixty days."

The board is desirous of having it generally known that such a law appears upon the statutes, and that this law will be enforced.

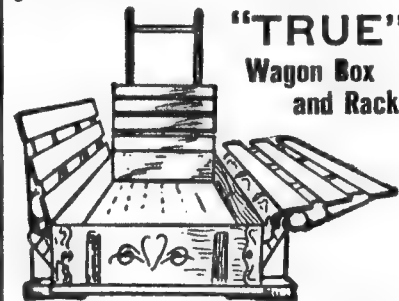
A pamphlet containing the veterinary and sanitary laws can be had free of charge by sending your name and address to the secretary of the live stock sanitary board.

HERBERT LOTHE,
Secretary.

Madison, Wis.

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Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 8 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
Will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

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Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

PROTECTIONIST BUBBLES PUNCTURED

Editor, Guide:—You asked for opinions from farmers on Protection, so you must blame yourself for this letter. I am and have always been a strong Free Trader, as selling my produce in an open market in competition with the world, and buying in a closed market does not and never did seem to me a square deal. We are all, or at least we are supposed to be, citizens of one country, and why some are favored with protection and others left to rustle in the cold seems strange to me. We hear a lot from our protectionist about "Canada for the Canadians," "Patronize Home Industries," "Protection of Vested Rights" and "Dumping by Foreigners." "Canada for the Canadians" sounds all right, but because I am an Englishman am I to presume that I have no right here at all? Why not carry this farther: "Manitoba for the Manitobans," "Winnipeg for Winnipeggers," and every small village for itself. How should we get on at all if I am not to buy except from my own village, and they must not buy except from me? That this is the logical conclusion you must come to is of course absurd.

"Patronize Home Industries" is another nice-sounding phrase, but let us investigate it a little. Wagon building is a home industry. Eleven years ago I bought a wagon for \$70 which today would cost me \$110—\$40 difference. Well, who gets this \$40? Does it go into the mechanic's pocket who makes the wagon? Some of it I presume goes to extra cost of material, at least that is one of their excuses, but it can't all go there. I should not kick if I could see that any of my wheat which is being eaten in Toronto or Hamilton was bringing me any more than that which is being eaten in London or Liverpool. Again was I sure the extra cost was going into the mechanic's pocket, who made the wagon, I should not kick so much, but how am I to think it goes into his pocket when I hear that he is kicking about the extra cost of living and no corresponding increase in wages? I believe in "Live and let live," but I don't see why I as a farmer should be expected to patronize home industry when I often notice that the very men who preach this never practice it. Do they always buy home-made articles such as yachts, furniture, clothes, jewelry, etc.? I think not. "Protection of Vested Rights." Quite a mouthful. Have we not invested our capital and a good many hard years' work in this country? Are we not citizens and just as law-abiding as any manufacturer? Is not the prosperity of Canada due as much to the farmer as to anyone? What protection have our vested rights got? When if even the Argentine or any other country can produce wheat cheaper than we can, will we get a bonus to protect us?

"Dumping by Foreigners." This is one of their strongest points. Well let us see how it works out. Is there any law to prevent foreigners dumping down materials used by our manufacturers? Are not most of their raw materials on the free list? Is it fair to allow their raw materials to be dumped in free when ours are taxed? Are not implements as much raw material to us as iron and steel to them? What harm would it do us as farmers if, say, they dumped in a few thousand binders at \$40 apiece? Would it cause

one bushel of wheat less to be eaten or would it cause the price of beef to go down? I think not. There is no danger of our market ever being flooded with \$40 binders, but even in an extreme case such as this would be, what harm would it do us as farmers? If say the Australians sent over a lot of wool and sold it at a third less than our wool, do you suppose our woollen manufacturers would not buy it? When we investigate this dumping we find that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. It is no time to allow foreigners to dump in raw material that the manufacturers want, but to dump in anything the farmer needs. What a horrible idea! Am I not right in stating that the packing houses get a rebate in tin used in the cans for export? I know it is right across the line. Why should we farmers have to pay duty on our tinware and the packers and canneries be

"Are we to always field for the manufacturers and never go to bat?" I see a chance for a change if we only stick to it. By all means let us send a strong delegation to Ottawa.

Another grand idea of theirs is the British preference. Does it help us as much as they claim? I think not. I notice a resolution by the manufacturers on preferential trade which ends up with these words: "Recognizing always that the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers." Which shows that under no consideration will our manufacturers come out in the open and compete with England of their own free will. They say that if England will put a tax on foreign wheat and let in colonial wheat free they might condescend to consider whether they would not lower their tariff. Let us analyze this a little. A tax on wheat means dearer bread to the English working man, therefore they know there is precious little danger of the Englishman taxing it. I can't imagine a much crueler tax, and they are perfectly safe to talk about it. Do we as farmers want extra for our wheat out here if the stomachs of the poor working-men's wives and children in the old country suffer? I think not, but in fact, personally the idea is degrading. Too much like blood money. As I have trespassed far too much on your space I will conclude by hoping the day will soon come when we shall have free trade within the Empire. One King, one Flag, and British subjects and British merchandise can stand anywhere under the flag without being molested by a Custom House.

C. S. WATKINS,
Langvale, Man. Sec. Dunrea G.G.A.

MR. KENNEDY AT MINITONAS
Editor, Guide:—Mr. John Kennedy, vice-president of the G.G.G. Co., ad-

I believe Minitonas is standing very loyal. I was talking to the G.G.G. Co.'s buyer the other day and he was telling me out of 27 cars of grain shipped from here only one of them he could not trace to the G.G.G. Co., and nearly all went through the elevator. The G.G.G. Co. made no mistake when they appointed their buyer at this point, and the Association had their eyes open when they recommended him. He is sparing no time in directing small lots and car lots through the proper channel, and he is very useful otherwise in the way of shipping out cars and watching the company's business in general. Just before closing I wish to say that the "few" kickers we have here against the G.G.G. Co. were all conspicuous by their absence from the meeting. I hate to see cowardly work of this kind, as I am the first to admire the fellow who has pluck and determination to fight.

DAVID REID.

Minitonas.

FARMERS READ THIS

Editor, Guide:—I note with much satisfaction your views as to the lobbying committee being left at Ottawa after the delegates leave, for only by pressing home our attack can we hope for success. That committee should in my opinion be permanent—the value of such a Parliamentary committee cannot be over-estimated. To mistake the potentiality and utility of this policy I should like to say that in Great Britain the Postal Telegraph clerks, of which I was a member, had a Parliamentary committee, and when pressing for reforms, obtained them through this agency time and again, and that in spite of repeated opposition by successive Postmasters-General, and many successive commissions of enquiry were obtained as witnesses—the Fawcett Commission, Tweedmouth, Raikes, Hobhouse "Commissions," and Parliamentary Committees.

On October 5 I moved the following, which was unanimously carried: "That in the opinion of this Branch U.F.A. (Stettler) a lobbying committee should be appointed for the furtherance of our legitimate interests both at the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments. Expense of same to be met from funds of U.F.A."

I quote the resolution from memory, but this was the substance.

ALBERT J. S. WEBBER.

Stettler, Alta.

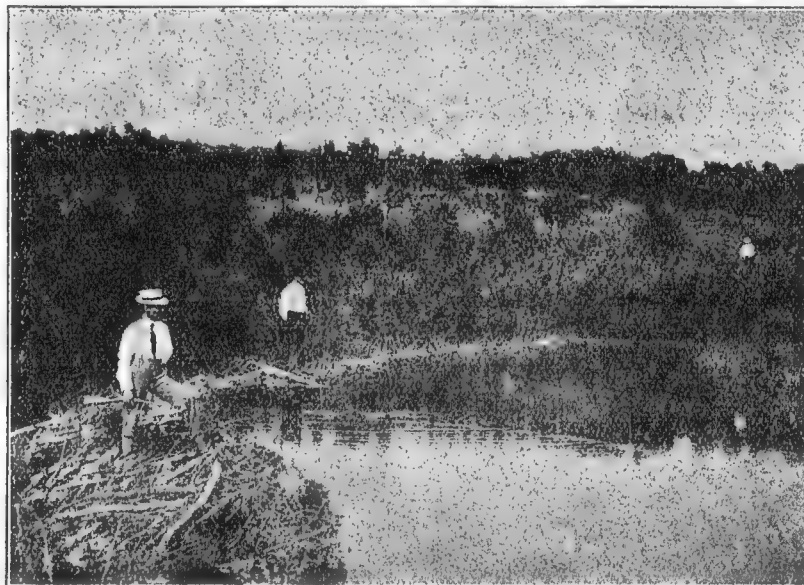
Note—If the funds are available the farmers should certainly leave several good men at Ottawa all through the session to watch their interests.—Ed.

IS HUDSON'S BAY FROZEN?

Editor, Guide:—There has been a great deal said in The Guide lately about sending a large delegation of our association to Ottawa to lay our claims before the Parliament. Some say send six hundred. Of course six hundred men is quite a bunch, but in my judgment there should be a thousand or fifteen hundred delegates go from the West. Of course it would be out of the question to expect each of those delegates to be heard before the Parliament, but the fact of a large number being present, wearing badges, would greatly strengthen our speakers. While it is well-known that the farmers of the West made a good impression on Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his recent visit through the Western Provinces, yet there is a great deal to be done yet. We have asked for nothing but what we are entitled to. Let us be persistent in our efforts and at the same time let us be reasonable. One thing which should not be overlooked by the delegation is the lumbermen's new deal which is set forth in The Guide of October 26.

I notice that Engineer Armstrong has rendered his report pertaining to the Thunder Bay Railway and route, in which he said this railway could not be operated more than two months in the year and at the most three. For the benefit of your readers let me say that in the year 1884 there was a committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba to inquire into this subject. The committee was composed of Messrs. Harrison, Greenway, Killam, Leacock, Wilson, Davidson, Cyr, the Hon. Mr. Brown and the Hon. Mr. Miller.

On page 14 of their report we find the following: Captain James Hack-



The Beaver Dam near Oak Lake, Man.

exempt? Again, if it is a sin for other countries to dump their stuff on us, do we not dump all we can on them? Why can I buy Canadian cheese cheaper in England than here? Is not Protection responsible for this? When I think of clothes I consider that \$1 in England will buy as much as \$2 here, not only in price but in quality. If a man in England bought a pair of boots for \$3 and wore them out in three weeks there would be ructions. How many has that happened to out here? Is not protection responsible for this? I could go on giving instances forever, but no need, you have all had experience. How many individuals does protection help? Does it help the artisans, mechanics, railway men, miners, clerks, storekeepers or any man with a fixed income? I think not, so we are left with a few boss manufacturers as the only ones it really helps. Exactly how many it would be interesting to know. I always thought Macaulay's description of a government was correct, viz., "Government of the people, for the people, by the people," but I find that we have a government, "Of the manufacturers, for the manufacturers and by the manufacturers." Change about is fair play, and it is not our innings yet.

dressed a very well attended meeting of Grain Growers here on November 4. The hall was filled. President McLeary, of the Minitonas Branch of the M.G.G.A., acted as chairman. Mr. Kennedy explained the G.G.G. Co. in a very able manner, and was ready to answer any questions which anyone wished to put to him, and I am very pleased to say he had to answer quite a few. Everything we could think of we went into, and thoroughly satisfied ourselves that the company was on the right track. Mr. Kennedy was equal to the occasion. He answered all questions without hesitation. He explained the Inspection Act, how very far wrong it is and gave us the whole history of the G.G.G. Co. regarding its option dealing and the holding and selling business which it has been accused of. Everybody at the meeting whom I spoke to were perfectly satisfied that the company was right. I believe at the present time the company could not be under more able management, but we have to watch the future. These men at the head of it cannot live forever. Then the company must watch and retain the confidence of the producers; if ever they lost that confidence what would be the result?

land has been employed by the Hudson's Bay Co. for thirty-nine years. He was in command of the H.B. Co. schooner for sixteen years of that time and he first navigated the Hudson's Bay in 1847. He says the straits are open all the year round, never freezing over, and there is no reason why steamships should not navigate the straits at any time. The navigation of the Hudson's Bay is not considered dangerous, there are no shoals, there are few fogs."

Page 16—"Walter Dickson was twenty years in the employ of the H.B. Co. He lived for eighteen years on the coast of the Hudson's Bay, and for seven years in the interior between James Bay and Lake Superior. He says: 'I have had an opportunity of gaining information respecting the Hudson's Bay straits from my long acquaintance with the Esquimaux who reside about the straits, and from my personal observation of the Bay myself. I have reason to believe that the Hudson's Bay Straits and the great body of the Bay are navigable at all seasons of the year, and afford no peculiar difficulty to ordinary navigation. The Esquimaux made use of skin boats for ordinary hunting and travelling purposes in winter. During a residence of thirteen years among them I never heard of any of the Esquimaux crossing the Bay on the ice. Icebergs properly so-called are not found in the Hudson's Bay and straits, nor can they get there so far as I am aware. The nature of the ice found in the Hudson's Bay is shore ice, generally from two and a half to three feet thick, and at many places along the shore porous at all seasons of the year. From what I have observed of the movements of the ice in the Hudson's Bay during the summers I passed in that district, I am perfectly assured that an ordinary iron screw steamer would never have any difficulty in getting through or around that which is usually met with in the Bay and straits. The chief reason the old sailing vessels of the H.B. Co. often met with detention in the ice was at the season when floating ice is met with. There is generally very little wind, and sailing vessels are considered as helpless among the ice as they would be in a dead calm in the centre of the Atlantic or elsewhere. Hudson's Bay has always been found of easy access to a good and careful navigation.'"

Page 46—"James Hargrave was at the factory on Hudson's Bay from 1867 to 1871, in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co., and heard the captains of vessels say that the Hudson Straits are navigable all the year round."

Page 52—"James Wood left Strommers on the 6th of July, 1882, on the Hudson's Bay Co. ship The Prince of Wales. Captain Hard, who commanded the vessel, told me that was his forty-sixth trip through the Hudson Straits and Hudson's Bay was as smooth as glass and the Bay and the Straits are open all the year round."

In the annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals on page 22 I find the following reference to the Hudson's Bay survey: "It might be mentioned in passing, the greatly increased difficulty a hostile fleet would have in blockading the Atlantic coast of Canada were the Hudson's Bay route opened up. The fact that the ships may leave and enter Port Nelson all the year round is a fact worth remembering when the possibilities of war are considered."

The above reports speak for themselves, and when we consider that they came from disinterested parties they cannot very well be doubted.

W. H. LAWRENCE.
Aberdeen, Sask.

ON PARTY RULE

Editor, Guide:—Speaking of parties and party government I might say that history will go to prove that the most satisfactory system of government in all lands has been party government, that is to say, government by parties whose members truly represent the people, but I think that in order to procure good legislation it is always essential that there be at least two distinct parties with different platforms, and that these parties adhere closely at all times to the principles of their platforms. Now, we in Canada

have government under the party system and therefore it should be or might be an ideal government, but many of the readers of The Guide seem to be dissatisfied, so much so that there must be something wrong, in fact all of the writers to The Guide, no matter as to their views on individual questions, seem to be agreed that something is wrong with our system of government, and the chief reasons advanced for this trouble seem to be that the members of our parties represent the money of our land rather than the people of the land, and also because we have not got two distinct parties with different platforms. Our several parties are also accused of not sticking at all times to the platforms upon which they were elected.

It is true that we have two parties or at least two party names, and it is also true that their platforms look different, but it seems to me that the only great difference is that the one is in power, while the other is out, so we have the "ins and the outs." Experience has taught many of us that it is useless to turn one party out and put the other in in order to procure promised legislation, and this matter of procuring required legislation is the question of the day with the western farmer. That is in reality what the row is about.

I do not suppose that anyone would suggest that we depart from the system of party government, and if we are all agreed on this point then the solution to our problem must be found either in our remodelling the parties we now have to make them fill the bill, or in the organization of a new party, and the new party would require to be different both in platform, in principle and in purpose from the parties which we now have. Personally I am of the opinion that the desired end may be accomplished by following either of these plans, although I am not old enough in the game nor yet sufficiently informed to be positive as to which plan might be best. In either case the farmers must go into politics and go in with both feet, and just here let me say I have no time for the farmer who says "Let us organize, but let us keep out of politics." That is exactly what the monied interests of the land are preaching to the farmer. They know that our wrongs can only be righted behind the screen in the polling booth, and they say to the farmer: "It is all right to organize and to agitate, but in Heaven's name don't get to monkeying with the polling booth and the ballot box." In the past we have listened somewhat to this advice. We have organized the Grain Growers' Association chiefly for the purpose of agitation, and several things have been accomplished, not the least important of which is that with the organization and with the agitation has come education and as a result of this education there are numerous farmers in the West who, with Mr. Kirkham, are asking for a chance to mark a ballot in their own interests. This is a privilege which is today denied us as we go behind the screen and take up a ballot paper bearing only the names of two candidates, one a Grit and one a Tory and both "Party Standpatters." I have therefore every sympathy for those who cry out for another party, but I believe that this should be an organization entirely separate from the Grain Growers' Association, although no one can deny that the Grain Growers' Association is and has been the breeding ground from which multitudes will go forth to vote in their own interests if given an opportunity. Is it not to the credit of the Association that it is so.

From time to time we hear it said or insinuated that it is useless for the farmers to go into politics, that all their political organizations of the past have gone to ruin and accomplished nothing. This statement to my mind savors much of narrow-mindedness or near-sightedness, and is absolutely untrue. No man during his life time accomplishes all of his desire, but he should be satisfied if when he comes to pass away he can know that some advancement has been made in the cause to which he has devoted his life, and it will remain for those who follow after him to take up the good work and carry it to its completion. Should it not be even so with organizations? Why should we ask that

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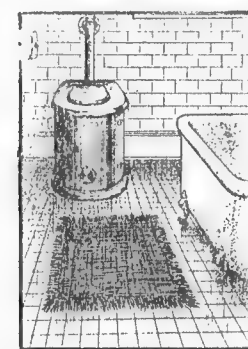
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any one organization perform the whole work?

One of the great laws which our Divine Creator has stamped upon this whole universe is that "Except a grain of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone," and if this be true the fact that our farmer organizations of the past have died and have been followed by others seems to me to be proof conclusive that the spirit of these organizations still lives and that we are much nearer to the attaining of our desire because of these very organizations which have been and are now passed away.

I would say then that if Mr. Kirkham with others who are like minded wish to jump out and organize another political party, call it what you will, taking as its object Direct Legislation, Clean Politics, A Square Deal, etc., etc., they should have the sympathy and support of every agency at work in the common cause, and while it too may pass, it shall not be described as the passing of an arrow, the path of which is immediately closed up and lost.

I have made mention of the possibility of remodelling or readjusting the parties which already exist, and while I believe that this is possible, I am

ready to admit that it will be a great task. If, however, it can be done, I am of the opinion that it would be just as satisfactory if not more so than the institution of the third party.

I believe that without leaving myself open to the possibility of successful contradiction I can say that we in Canada under the circumstances which now exist are more subject to despotic sway or to one-man rule than are the people of any modern country.

Our Prime Minister surrounds himself with a cabinet which he can depend upon to stand by him to a man. These in turn see to it that the men elected are men who, if they have an opinion of their own, will exercise much care in voicing it, and more especially should such opinion be contrary to the general drift of the party, and so on down to the district convention the man in demand has been the Party Stand Patter until, as has been said, no one man in all modern countries enjoys the unique position of the Prime Minister of Canada when it comes to a matter of procuring the legislation he desires. Now these things ought not so to be, and the sin lies at your door and mine because if we will be careful to do our duty these things will not be. If the mem-

bers of the Grain Growers' Association take this matter up and deal with it as carefully and as thoroughly as they have dealt with other great questions I believe we can to a great extent overcome the difficulty.

Suppose we agree to be Grits and Tories (and for me I detest the term). Let those of us who are Grits get busy before the next nomination day and select the man whom WE want as OUR Grit candidate. We can allow of his being a good Grit, but no "Stand Pat-ter." Let US lay down the platform upon which he shall stand, and pledge him to use his every effort to secure the legislation which will benefit our district, not our party. Let us incorporate in this platform such planks as the Initiative, the Referendum, the Recall, and any others which tend to give a square deal to all, always remembering that we are the people and that we take dictation from no party leader or Political Boss. Let us then get out and see that a clean campaign is conducted and that every man so entitled votes once and once only. Let those of us who are Tories do likewise, and I will venture to say that no matter which candidate is elected or which party placed in power we shall have good government and always in the interest of the masses of the people, and we shall under these conditions find Party Government a success.

I have attended many meetings of Grain Growers' Associations and at most of these meetings I have heard some enthusiastic farmer speaking of the legislation which we require as farmers, and he winds up by saying: "Gentlemen, if we stand together we can procure what we want for we have the votes." It is a fact we have the votes, but is it not also a fact that we have a strange habit of giving our votes away or of sacrificing them upon our Party altar and receiving little or nothing in return.

Let us get wise. The solution of all our problems lies in our own hands. There is nothing to be gained by abusing the other fellow nor by writing letters to The Guide calling someone down for making a suggestion with which you cannot agree. Let us rather encourage every man to speak out his mind. Let us each be prepared to receive ideas as well as to give them, and I have no hesitation in saying that when we have talked these matters over carefully and coolly, and I believe the Grain Growers' Association is the place to talk it over, the proper course of action will become apparent. It will then only remain for each man to do his duty in the small sphere in which he is placed and the result will be not only the discovery but the application of that which is best for all.

I hope to see many interesting letters in The Guide upon this subject.

J. L. WILLIAMSON.
Manor, Sask., September 28, 1910.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

Editor, GUIDE:—In our struggle for existence as farmers we are conscious of unmerciful pressure by certain organized commercial interests, which have apparently captured the steering apparatus of our ship of state. Who and what these are we have a certain indefinite knowledge of and the information circulated in your columns is gradually dispelling the fog which involves us. A clear view of the whole position is however desirable, and it is to be hoped you will be able to explain to us ere long much more concerning the entangled mesh of vested interests which overhangs us like a pall. Who are the rulers of principal combinations among them; who and what are principal bodies of shareholders, who benefit from them and where and how do the latter spend their gains? Who and what are the main bodies of the laborers working under them, what is their condition and what interests do their earnings and sympathies support? Some light on the subject in general is reflected by reports of current occurrences in other countries.

In Spain, which is working for a profound economic revolution, it is shown that there is no question of religion, of race or party politics, but, as with us, there is an overwhelming burden of commercial robbery draining the resources of land and people.

In Italy is reported a food crisis, which exposes a similar vicious condition.

It is inevitable from the conditions o

their occupation that farmers should be slow to combine and even to inform themselves of the artifice developed to tax them inequitably, but a full knowledge of the ultimate destination of much of their own legitimate earnings and of the methods whereby they are filched would do much to promote a vigorous defence.

When farmers are ruined and driven out of the farming industry they have little chance to succeed in the parasitical industries which live upon the very farmers they are consuming. If on the other hand we should succeed in reducing the heavy tale of parasitical industries and their workers be forced to leave the factory for the land, there is ample space in Canada for new farm settlements, and a co-operative system of trading will improve the condition of all concerned.

What the country wants most is a great man, a statesman of unassailable position and of patriotic character, a St. George who may match our modern dragon, corruption. It is comfortable to find signs indicating that even now he is arising with both name and nature suitable for the role. We no longer wander in the gloom of the Middle Ages, nor even that which enveloped the Afrianders but yesterday, and with the press, the postal service and the telephone the farmers should at last manage to awake and clear their industry of noxious insects.

JACK O'LANTERN.
Pincher Station, Alta.

FARMERS' PARTY? YES

Editor GUIDE:—Thinking the enclosed cutting, which is from the English "Sunday Chronicle" worthy of a place in the Mail Bag, I am sending same. It is surely clear to all that politicians are more masters than servants of the paper, in spite of the boasted power of the vote. While the party system prevails it is necessary that farmers should get right into politics—a "Farmers' Party? Yes!—and be right on the spot where and when the business is done, help to do it, not running around with prayers and petitions to our "servants" and "masters."—D. S.

"Go back over the history of legislation and administration in Great Britain, and you will find that political power and economic advantage have always gone hand in hand.

"When political power was almost the unique possession of the land owner, the land owner had it all his own way. He was dominant; and he put up a good fight in defence of his dominance, for he perceived with singular clarity of vision exactly what he was fighting for. In point of fact he fought so well and so cleverly that in spite of his defeat he still retains a good deal of that for which he fought.

"The non-landed commercial classes, what we call the middle classes, fought so hard to dethrone the landed classes because they, too, knew exactly what it was for which they were fighting. To achieve their end they brought the country to the verge of revolution. They would have toppled over that verge had they not got their way. They acquired political power, or, at any rate, a large share of it, and they used it unhesitatingly, deliberately for all it was worth. They never made the mistake of thinking that politics do not matter; that they may safely be left in other hands. They do not make the mistake now. The railway directors do not make it, the brewers do not make it; no, nor the lawyers, nor the army men, nor the navy men. It is the working classes who only make that mistake, or who, at least, give every indication of making it.

"The working classes, as a whole, are still of opinion that politics do not matter, that political power does not carry with it administrative and economic dominance, that is a thing apart, as it were, and has nothing whatever to do with agreements and arrangements, and arbitrations and wages boards and labor exchanges, and all the other machinery for making life more decent. For that is the end of politics, you know, to make life more decent, to make the world a better place too live in just that and nothing more.

"I sometimes think they never will change that remarkable view of theirs; that they will continue to send forty or fewer, members to the House of Commons; that instead of legislating they will continue to be legislated for, that instead of administering they will continue to be administered; and when I think that I feel desperately tempted to pitch my pen into the fireplace and learn the con- certina."

Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

\$1.31 post paid

This is one of the most valuable books on dry farming that has yet been published, and a study of it would be of great value to farmers in those parts of Western Canada where dry farming is being reduced to a science. The author of the book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is valuable on the subject of dry farming. A great deal of his information is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. A number of the illustrations are taken from dry farms that are being conducted by Prof. Aitkinson in Montana, and these farms are considered by experts to be the most up-to-date dry farms on the continent. For the man who is handling a dry farm proposition a book of this kind is almost invaluable, as it covers a thorough conservation of soil moisture, and gives information on the various methods of cultivation necessary with different varieties of soil.

Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil."

The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated.

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

Direct Legislation

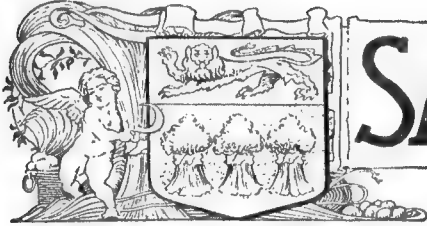
If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parson's book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation, and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The book is double indexed for subjects and persons. It is a book to read carefully and to digest and to think about. This book is published in paper binding at 50 cents. In lots of 10 or more, 45 cents each. They will be sent to any reader postpaid on receipt of price.

Audel's Gas Engine Manual

By Th. Audel

The vast acres of Canada's Last West will be a long time untilled and would be a considerable time longer were it not for the advent of the twentieth century new power—GAS. Seasons wait for no man, and the success or failure of the crop depends upon the work required being performed at the proper time, whether it be in seeding, cultivation or harvesting. The great need of the West is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the Gas Tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for the sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural, then, that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easy understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams, printed in large, clear type on good paper and will be the best read book in the farm household. Postpaid, \$2.00.

Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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President:
F. M. Gates, Fillmore
Vice-President:
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James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

THE FARMERS' NEEDS

It is difficult to imagine how equal opportunity can produce an equal production and distribution so long as unequal mental and physical force prevail in the race. If the law of competition is to prevail, sooner or later the weaker will go down. So long as interest on capital is allowed, he who procures capital will secure the cream of the worker. If capital and land were all equally divided tomorrow, the law-making power to rest as it does now in the hands of a public who did not fully understand the principles of self-government; who treated their franchise either ignorantly, carelessly, selfishly or as an unholy thing, another redistribution would be necessary in a very short time. If self-interest and competition is to be the basis of arbitrament, class consciousness is bound to be developed as a natural sequence. If every other class is driven to set their hours of labor and their pay for same, which doubtless is their right; if organized engineers, firemen or conductors can stop every train in the land at will, coal miners also can do it. If manufacturers can cause grass to grow on the street of any city they choose, is it not plain that our modern institutions have already developed a class organism very dangerous (like any other war) to the common people, and does not this demand the creation of a new power, a new ideal, and a new standard of conduct? To make the discovery and application of that which shall prove to be best for all the people. This is the work cut out for the men on the land.

The work of organization and education of both the heart and brain, securing the necessary training for so great a work is a large contract. This is why the Grain Growers' Association needs putting on a solid life plan basis. It must have an ideal higher than a purely mercenary one, however. It needs the greatest minds and largest hearts in its service. Its cosmopolitan membership, its limitless field of operations demand this. The great office of arbitrators of the differences of the struggling masses and classes at war with each other, must be filled, and can only be filled by the men of the land. Their interest is identical in every respect, and they alone possess that virility and sturdy independence necessary to solve the problems confronting us. Not because of inherent qualifications, but because of their environment. Their need is education and consecration to the noble work of completing the unfinished task of the ages. The establishment of the brotherhood of man in spirit and practice through law, by law, until it is the law. A law to which the mighty engine of public opinion will render a willing acquiescence. The right discovered and applied by a might that is right.

F.W.G.

MONEY FOR LOBBYING

"It is somewhat staggering to consider how large a number of American business men believe, as an article of practical faith, in the incurable corruption of government. When a bill is introduced in any legislature which threatens loss or inconvenience to any industry it is usually pretty easy to get the men engaged in that industry to subscribe to a fund for the purpose of defeating the bill. This statement does not apply merely to so-called 'big' business. It applies to all sorts of business. Introduce a bill requiring that all butchers' shops in Indiana be disinfecting once a week, and see how quickly the butchers of that commonwealth will come forward with their defense fund and lobbyist. Of course they will not tell their lobbyist to bribe anybody. Personally a majority of them detest bribery. They will not even know from evidence admissible in court that anybody is bribed. But they think the only practical way of beating the bill is to put up money and trust the disburse-

ment of it to some person skilled in the ways of legislatures.

"As a matter of fact, government isn't so corrupt as innumerable contributors to legislative funds think it is. They would get proof of this fact if they would show fight instead of supinely giving up."

Yes, the above is surely true. But how are farmers to get up and show fight with all the interests admittedly lobbying on their own behalf? Generally against farmers' interests. One thing is sure, we need numbers. Get them in. Get them into the local associations and educate them. Let exact conditions be known. Get at the truth and teach the science of government to all our members, and lobbying may get out-of-date. MEANWHILE, ON TO OTTAWA.

WHY TWO PARTIES?

The people have long acquiesced in the unwritten tradition that we need two parties in the administration of our governmental affairs. One to struggle for the office held by the other. The result of this struggle is to place party before policy, partizanship before patriotism, platitudes before particular purposes, plums before performances, and politicians before the people. Nevertheless, those who are in office will follow the lead of public opinion, and should the people decide that those to whom they will entrust the administration shall not be partizans, the brand-tags of partyism would soon be torn by politicians; who would thereafter only consider their own interests and that of the people; thus eliminating the one-third interest, that of the party. Such a thirty-three and a third per cent. elimination is well worth working for, at least by the farmers of the great West. It should be easy to see certain results that would swiftly follow. Anything that will produce a solidarity and consolidation amongst farmers and create a determination on their part to rally to the support of any governing body that will stand to legislate in the interests of the farmers. The plain inference or suggestion that follows is, "What would be the antagonistic, defiant or opposing forces?" Would they be governmental, political or commercial, or a combination of any or all of these? Let there be no mistake. There are several organizations of today which fear such a consolidation by the people that live on the land more than they fear smallpox. Let the men on the land wake up and fear that which would and does divide them into two hostile camps. A house divided against itself cannot stand. True, up to the present, farmers have not yet been able to eliminate dividing influences or destroy those forces which work and plan for their division. But let Grain Growers be watchful students and work for the discovery and establishment of a new principle or idea which will give to the world a living illustration of a heterogeneous mass of men gathered from all nations, kindreds and climes, harmoniously banded together on Canadian soil like a many-stranded rope through which runs the thin red cord of common purpose and ideal which cannot be broken or unravelled. To this end let every officer and member of each local association endeavor to secure the widest possible membership and the highest and noblest spirit of co-operation. Organize, Educate, Co-operate.

BLUEFIELDS.

MANUFACTURERS NOT TO BLAME

Why should a farmer have an unkempt appearance, wild-eyed, hunted, jaded, and generally forlorn? Why should our representative men be looked upon as leaders of a mob of reckless, lazy, grumbling, blathering agitators? The farmer's wife, sons and daughters looked on by city folks as of an inferior race or class, incapable of self-government or improvement?

Thus I spoke to a certain fat faced young man on the train, who I discov-

ered, was hired out as a seller of collar buttons, and who had certainly used his glib tongue to generally scorch farmers. "Well," he said, "it's their own fault." "How?" said I. "Why," he said, "they have the land and the franchise, and yet they let every one else beat them."

"Take our business," he said, "for instance, we manufacture goods cheap. Take that button in your collar. What did you pay for it?"

"Well," I said, "it is a cheap one, I admit. Farmers have to wear cheap goods, you know. I buy these, three for 25c."

"Well," he said, "that is about what I expected. Do you know what we sell those for wholesale?"

I asserted that I did not. "Well," he said, "we deliver those wholesale to any city in Canada for less than fifty cents per gross."

"Fifty cents a gross," I said. What is a gross?"

"Why," he said, smiling at my innocence, "it is twelve dozen."

"Gee whiz," I said in amazement, "buy them for fifty cents and sell them for \$12. Is that a fact?"

"Well," he said, "you have given me the price you paid, and I have given you our wholesale price, and I contend, Sir, with due deference to you and many good farmers I know, for I am a farmer's son, that until farmers wake up and study distribution as well as production, they will be trimmed. With the controlling power in their own hands, to continue to suffer thus, I do think my previous remarks, while not quite so strong as you put it, still hold good. It is up to them to save themselves. They certainly have the means."

F.W.G.

OUTLINE A PROGRAM

Just a few lines in connection with our Grain Growers' Association work. I would suggest that we ask The Guide to outline a program every week like the Sunday School paper does the Sunday School lesson. One more page in The Guide would not be asking too much. Besides, I think it would greatly increase their subscription list, that is, if each local association took advantage of the program outlined. The greatest trouble in this work is to get



NO PLACE LIKE HOME

Be It Ever So Humble, Joy Rules Where Hearts Are Happy

Is your home attractive to you? Or do you simply live there because it's just plain home? Home is only what you make it. If it's dull it's because you may be weary. If it's sunny it's because you are sunny.

If it's dull there is an offer for you that will bring sunshine into every corner of it. If it's sunny now you can make it a hundred times more attractive. The great Edison phonograph makes a palace out of the humblest home, just as it makes the grandest home the place of strongest attraction.

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Our new illustrated Edison catalog, which you can get by clipping the coupon at the bottom of this page, quotes the great Edison fireside outfit at its rock-bottom price on a special Free Offer. With this great Edison catalog you get a list of beautiful pieces and comic recitations, 1,500 selections of the great classics as well as the latest popular airs. This catalog is free, prepaid, and with this catalog you get full explanation of the free trial offer.

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a leader, and if we had it printed in The Guide I think it would be away ahead of any one person as a leader. If you have any late literature on organization work you might forward some to me. You may hear of another birth after a while. Is there any way of finding out how much the Hail Insurance Companies took out of the farmers' pockets this year? I think it would be a nice fund for the farmers to have providing we had compulsory hail insurance.

WM. CHAPMAN.

Tugaske, Sask.

OTTAWA DELEGATES, ATTENTION

The fight is on! The foe is alert! Be prepared and acquit yourselves like men! Here are three little shots which have won many big battles: 1. My pocket is my politics; 2. Politics is getting all you can out of the nation and vice versa (the late Rev. Chas. Haddon Spurgeon); 3. On the other side of every ballot box is the cartridge box. (The late Rev. Jos. Parker). Now, do not forget, delegates, we have a "Braganza" family in Canada, like unto the one which has just been kicked out of Portugal, and you are going to meet some of them in Ottawa, but here they are called "Trusts and Combines." Another name, "Leaches or Bleeders of the Nation."

STEPHEN D. CAREY.

Belle Plain.

"WHAT WOULD HE DO?"

Hon. Geo. P. Graham is reported as being very angry with the C.P.R. and accuses that corporation of sharp practices. Well, is that new? If the honorable gentleman gets angry every time he sees some corporation guilty of sharp practices in its own behalf as against the other fellow, what would the honorable gentleman do if he was a western farmer? Why, he would soon be burned up with rage.

SASKATOON MEETING

A large number of interesting papers were discussed at the meeting of the Grain Growers' Association held in Knox hall, Saskatoon, November 15, when there was a large attendance of farmers from all parts of the province. The most important feature of the convention was the fact that the government had sent down to them for their consideration, privately, the report of the commission on the elevator question. This the directors considered before the evening meeting.

Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, presided in the earlier stages of the proceedings, and Mr. John Evans, in the course of a brief address, said the association had trebled in membership this year.

It was quite true that the wealth of the country was leaving the hands of those who produced it and was going into the hands of a ring that was making intolerable conditions under which we had to live. He hoped they would be able to form some plan by which they would be able to reach every farmer in the province and make the organization effective. If they could only organize sufficiently they would be able to control the price of things. It was their intention to go into the building of a flour mill which would be a great benefit to the farmers in enabling them to get a fair price for their wheat products.

It was announced that Mr. E. N. Hopkins (Moose Jaw), honorary president, was very low with typhoid fever and that Mr. F. W. Gates, of Fillmore, had fallen from the top floor of his house, down the staircase, sustaining an injured thigh and a fractured rib.

On the proposition of Mr. W. Noble, of Oxbow, seconded by Mr. Knox, of Colleton, it was decided that telegrams of sympathy be sent to these gentlemen.

The secretary, Mr. F. W. Green, read a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier stating with regard to the elevator question which he had the pleasure of discussing with the association in the West, the government were ready to receive delegations on the question at any time that might be convenient to them.

The association is now making preparations for a large delegation of farmers from all over the province to wait upon the government on this and other questions and it was decided that the letter be placed on file for future reference. It was also resolved on the proposition of Mr. Partridge, seconded by Mr. Wm. Noble, that the meeting declare its unalterable attachment to the public

ownership and operation of the terminal elevators, and, agrees to accept nothing else from the government.

The Ottawa Delegation

Considerable correspondence was read with regard to this delegation to Ottawa, and Mr. Partridge suggested that they should be prepared with regard to the tariff, to state the outside range of their demands, and then, in conjunction with the other delegates from other parts of the country they might have to notify them, but they could not get too wide for him in the matter of free trade. (Applause.)

The secretary stated that since the last convention 110 associations had been added, but he complained of the large number of letters that appeared to go astray and the difficulty of getting in touch with a large number of them. Quite a number had not yet received notification of that meeting.

Mr. A. G. Hawkes, Broadview, read a paper on "The Local Association," in the course of which he advocated the formation of baseball and football clubs for the benefit of the youth of the country districts, and in order to induce them to remain on the farms and that they might not have any inclination to go to the cities. The local associations should also look well to their representative in the house and ask him why he did not vote on this, that, or the other. He also advocated the payment of an annual subscription of \$1. in addition to the 50 cents towards the central association, instead of a paltry 50 cents a year.

Mr. E. A. Partridge addressed the convention on "the Possibilities of Co-operation," which he described as practical brotherhood and applied Christianity. He dealt with voluntary and involuntary co-operation, and said he believed that the association was ready for adopting its principles. The association was bound to be the birthplace for political action which was effective in rescuing their class from disabilities and be the birthplace also of numerous organizations for their mutual benefit in the matter of trade. He advocated some co-operative effort in the distribution of supplies and their deposit in the Home Bank, which was growing into a financial institution which in time would dominate if the farmers would enter into it with spirit and enterprise.

Defects of the Convention

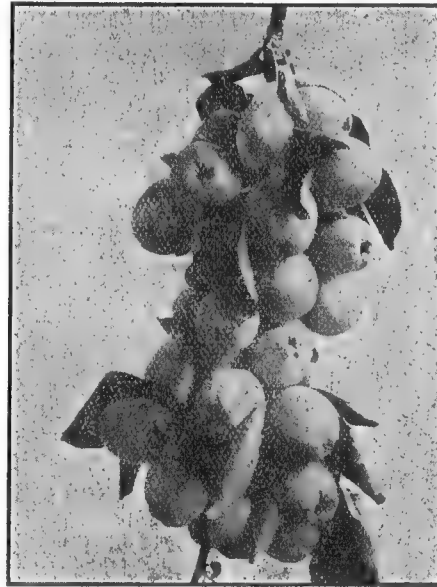
Mr. Wm. Noble, Oxbow, read a paper on "Our Annual Convention, Its Defects and How to Improve It," contending that sometimes they were not in earnest, sufficiently, that their speeches were often too long, and that it was not any advantage to have big public men addressing them. He had yet to see that these big politicians had done any good in addressing the conventions. They created a party spirit in the ranks which often ended in disagreement and divisions. They need to be a united body, and to throw away all party feeling, to see that their resolutions were just and fair and that they were placed before the proper quarters to be dealt with. Unless they saw the fruits of their meetings it was no use their meeting together.

Mr. J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, dealing with what the local association could do through or under the joint stock act, quoted from his own experience in connection with a joint stock company as to the benefits to be derived in being able to deal with their own products themselves in finding their own market and generally in controlling the price as well as being able to obtain their own supplies at a cheaper rate. The education received through coming into close contact with the business world also inspired more confidence in its members.

Mr. James Robinson, Walpole, gave a short address on "A Glance at the History of Farmers' Organizations; Their Possibilities for Success," in the course of which he pointed out that in order that their organizations should be successful they should have a clear and definite aim, an ideal which they hoped to attain, and should never rest until they had attained it. If they could only get up enough earnestness and enthusiasm amongst the farmers to look into the organizations and their work he believed they would get every farmer in the community as a life member. They must also have permanent of organization and life membership. The farmers had divided themselves into two hostile camps and had set up a little political idol before them and they thought if others did not do as they did they were going to political perdition. It seemed

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It has good roads, good water, no stone, no waste land, no high winds and no fruit pests.

It is CLASS "A" in every respect.

To insure early settlement of the property the prices are extremely low, in fact they will never be equalled in British Columbia.

In 10 to 20 acre blocks at \$110 to \$145 per acre. Part of the property is ready for planting, and the rest very light clearing.

Small cash payment, and deferred payment can be made on the land.

Write for illustrated pamphlet G.

ROGERS, BLACK & McALPINE 524 Pender St. W.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE

The **H.B.K. BRAND** Patent

**RIPLESS GLOVE**

is a money-saving glove—because it will outwear all others, it being guaranteed positively not to RIP.

An **OUTSEAM GLOVE** for hard wear.

NO INSIDE SEAMS to hurt the hand.

Seams at finger tips, concealed by **AN EXTRA PIECE OF LEATHER**, which **PROTECTS THE STITCHING**.

The almost wear forever glove.

Backed up by the **H. B. K. Brand** and sold by leading dealers throughout Canada.

H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS.

Made and guaranteed by the
HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

102

The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada

to him, coming from the old country, that it was a poor tribute to the flag to set up a customs barrier against the old country and say that they would not do business with them. Men who used to shout

protection are now in favor of free trade. (Applause.)

Would Hear Politicians

Some discussion took place on this paper in which Mr. Hawkes contended

that leading politicians should be allowed to address the association because that was the only way in which they could place on record what they said to the convention. He did not think the association was that narrow-minded that the members would be led away by these politicians.

Mr. Noble said the difficulty was that when they got the public men at their meetings they could not get them to the point.

Mr. Hawkes—The thing is to get them there and get them to the point.

Mr. Chas. Dunning, Beaverdale, dealt with the vital difference between government ownership, public ownership, co-operation and private ownership. Private owners, he contended, were invariably grain manipulators and the placing of storage in their hands gave them the opportunity of tampering with the grain for their own benefit. The farmers were not educated up to the co-operative idea, and whilst he was an ardent believer in co-operation, he submitted that the greatest drawback on the elevator question was that the farmers would not take hold with sufficient strength to make it a success.

The session was again resumed in the evening in the Early hall, 20th street, when the preliminary portion of the proceedings before the directors arrived was taken up with a discussion on the question as to how the association in the country districts might be kept alive. Mr. Dorrell, who presided, pointing out that in his district they encouraged competition amongst neighboring associations for prizes at the agricultural shows and provided various social attractions.

Mr. Dorrell also gave a paper on suggested amendments to the constitution, in the course of which he contended that their aim should be to only enroll those as members who had been actual working producers, and the best men they could get hold of.

The Association's Defects

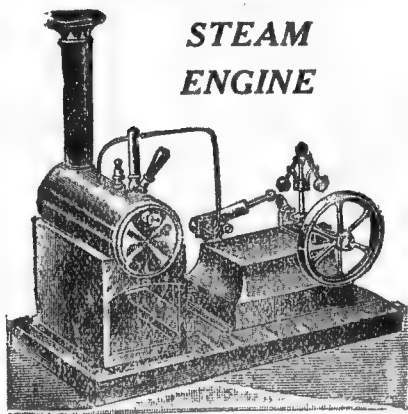
Dr. Hill gave a paper on the greatest defects of the association and how to overcome them, in which he stated that some of the defects were lack of enthusiasm, lack of confidence and faith in the cause, a morbid conception of responsibilities, and their prophetic vision was disturbed. They were looking too much to how much they could make instead of how much they could do. They were looking too much to dollars instead of to duty.

Mr. Hawkes read a paper sent by the president, who was ill, on "Future prospects for the development of our association," which stated that whilst the prospects for increasing both the interest and membership were good, measures would have to be taken for providing additional means for propaganda, including a paid organizer, treasurer or executive. They had gained both financially and intellectually in their membership, and the reduction of the tariff, the lowering of freight rates, the abolishing of extortions, and a clearer and more direct voice in legislation were some of the objects to which they were now looking.

Mr. Ross addressed the meeting on "The party spirit and what our attitude towards it should be," in which he stated that he believed that a very large percentage of the people blindly followed a name without taking the trouble to ascertain whether the party to which they belonged stood for a progressive or a retrograde policy. A great lack of public spirit existed amongst the electors in Canada; the average man did not take an active part in the government of the country, and, not being a reader, could not discuss the questions as they arose. The majority of the electors of today had blindly tied themselves to one party or the other simply because their fathers were of that party or some politician with more gab than logic had carried all before him. It was not so many years since the Liberal party was the champion of provincial rights. In 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier was their champion in Manitoba, but in Saskatchewan today there was a provincial rights party which was opposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His advice was to abolish party, to cut it out, elect their own men and be independent, and if they could not get the reins of government entirely they

Continued on Page 40

FREE Beautiful Presents Given Free for Selling our Xmas Booklets



STEAM
ENGINE

This stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel firebox, with spirit burner, fly wheel, with speed regulator, on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. Given for selling \$4.00 worth of Booklets.



TOY PIANO

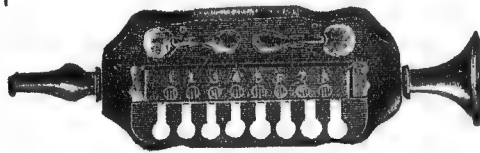
Upright Shape, fancy lithographed design on front, top and sides; painted and gilt decorated pedestals, metallaphone scale, given for selling \$4.00 worth of Booklets.

Dressed DOLL



For selling \$4 worth of Booklets.

BLOW ACCORDEON



Fancy Flat Shape polished mahogany finish, nickel keyboard, given for selling \$4.00 worth of Booklets.

These dainty Xmas and New Year's Booklets are beautifully colored and embossed with greetings of the season, each Booklet enclosed in separate envelope, and are usually sold as high as 10c

each in the stores. At our price of 3 for 10c they simply sell themselves. Choose your premium today and write for Booklets. When sold, send us money and we will at once send you your present.

The Household Credit Co.

Dept. G., WINNIPEG, MAN.

GREATEST Coal Centre in Canada

That is What **EDSON** Will Be

EDSON will not only be the distributing point for the output of the Brazeau River coal mines on which Millions of Dollars are being expended in development work, but will have large mines on the outskirts of the city. Arrangements are now being made to open a more at EDSON, and the owners hope soon to have One Thousand men at work.

The mines and railway works assure the future of EDSON. But EDSON has other potential factors that will contribute to the City's upbuilding. There is iron nearby in the Mountains, and this in conjunction with the finest coking coal yet found in Western Canada, a great iron industry will be established, and this will naturally come to EDSON.

EDSON is also in the centre of an excellent agricultural and stock-raising country, into which settlers are now flocking. There are also large tracts of timber, and lumbering industries are springing up throughout the EDSON district.

The wagon road now being opened from EDSON to connect with the Government road to Grande Prairie, Beaver Lodge, etc., will make EDSON the outfitting point for those wonderfully fertile regions where 20,000 free homesteads are available. The wagon road is the forerunner of a railway projected by the Grand Trunk Pacific. This railway will bring the trade of Grande Prairie to EDSON, as it is the shortest possible route.

EDSON will be the trade distributing point for all the country of which it holds the key position. The trade of this wonderfully rich country must go to EDSON—Edmonton, 130 miles East, is EDSON'S only possible competitor. BECAUSE THERE CANNOT BE ANOTHER

CITY until after Jasper Park, a National domain in which townsite will not be permitted, is passed far in the interior of British Columbia. This is a most important point and one that should weigh heavily with intending investors. This fact makes Edson real estate doubly attractive. It strengthens the claim that Edson will become the great commercial and industrial metropolis of Northwestern Alberta and Northeastern British Columbia. Developments of the past few weeks prove that Edson real estate offers an unequalled opportunity for investment. Those who buy at present prices will realize handsome profits. Our property at Edson is close to the business section, only three and four blocks respectively from park, school and church sites, and

The Main Street of EDSON Passes Directly Through the Centre of it

This street will be to Edson what Main street and Portage avenue are to Winnipeg, and will be part of the highway to the northern farming districts.

We are selling this property at from \$50 to \$125 per lot, a price that is exceedingly cheap considering its desirable location. Our terms have been arranged to suit all, so that the man of small means as well as the man of wealth may take advantage of the opportunity to share in the growth and prosperity of Edson. We only ask ten per cent. of the purchase price as first payment, the balance being payable in nine equal monthly or three quarterly instalments without interest. There is an active demand for these lots, and we advise those who desire to invest to make their purchases without delay. Write or call and we will give you information about Edson that will interest you.

W. A. CAMPBELL - 417 Nanton Block, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Tariff for Masses and Classes

By Robert Hicks, Rossetti, Sask.

Here are a few items from the tariff to publish in parallel columns. The reader will note that the duty is very different on similar articles to different classes of the community. The C. M. A. have been telling how disastrous free trade or freer trade would be to Canada. This after they themselves have lobbied parliament and got goods which they alone require put on the free list. Nearly all the items on this free list are for the rich manufacturer only. Now, if free trade is good for the rich, surely it would be good for the poor also. The tariff as a revenue getter would be a failure, were it not that the manufacturer keeps the price of his goods up to a point considerably

above that of the foreign article with duty added. Were it otherwise no one would import anything—there would be no inducement—and the tariff as a tax gatherer would be a fizzle.

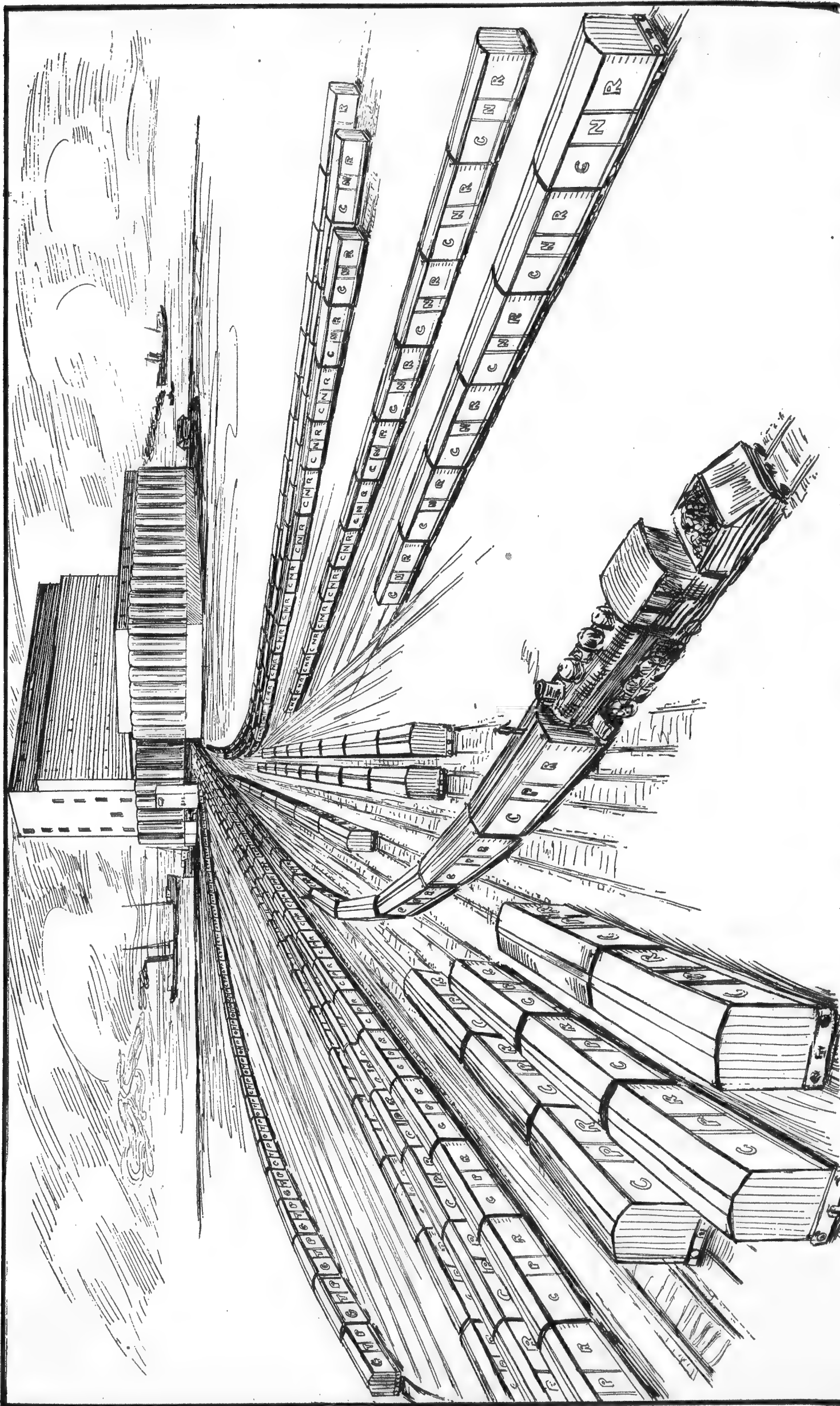
In other words it is only by being “soaked” by the home manufacturers that this don't-feel-it tariff taxing machine is made a success. We pay now about fifty millions a year in duties rather than pay the hold-up price the C. M. A. have on their wares, and when we consider what Sir Wilfrid Laurier once said:—“For every dollar the tariff puts in the treasury two or three go into the pockets of the favored few,” we can realize the enormous burden

imposed by the tariff. Just think, in this tariff revolt we are fighting a combine of combines to which we help contribute somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred millions per annum, that is, if Sir Wilfrid's figures count for anything. It seems to me that with so much of the people's money at their disposal they can keep us forever where we are. It is not the few manufacturers' votes that count at election times, it is their millions of money. Every farmer should get a copy of the tariff and read it. Yes, study it. Remember that “knowledge is power.”

Tariff Items	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
592 Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts, and vehicles, n.o.p.; tires of rubber for vehicles of all kinds, fitted or not; cutters, children's carriages and sleds, and finished articles of all items in this item	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
591 Freight wagons, farm wagons, drays and sleighs and complete parts thereof	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
271 Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined petroleum, and products of petroleum, n.o.p., per gallon	1½ cents	2½ cents	2½ cents
368 Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
445 Mowing machines, harvesters, self-binders, or without binders, binding attachments, reapers and complete parts thereof not including shafting			17½ p.c.
447 Portable engines with boilers in combination horse-powers and traction engines, for farm purposes, with d s t a c k e r s and threshing machine separators, including baggers, weighers, and self-feeders thereof, and finished parts thereof for repairs			20 p.c.
448 Hay loaders, potato-diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain cutters, f a n n i n g mills, hay tedders, farm, road and field rollers, post hole diggers, snathes and other agricultural implements			25 p.c.
454 Manufacturers, articles or wares of iron or steel or of which iron and steel (or either) are the component materials of chief value, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
629 Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
613 Manufactures of raw hide, and all manufactures of leather, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
614 Leather-board, leatheroid, and manufactures thereof, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
615 Whips of all kinds, including thongs and lashes	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
597 Pianofortes, organs and musical instruments of all kinds, n.o.p.; phonographs, graphophones, gramophones and finished parts thereof, including cylinders and records thereof; and mechanical piano and organ players	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
598 Brass band instruments; parts of pianofortes and parts of organs; and bagpipes	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
564 Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
565 Blankets composed wholly of pure wool	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
566 Flannels, plain, not fancy; fabrics of wool or of cotton and wool, commonly described and sold as lustrés, mohair, alpaca, and Italian lining	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
567 Fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready-made clothing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, or other like animal, n.o.p.; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, n.o.p.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
568 Undershirts, drawers and knitted goods, n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
568a Socks and stockings of all kinds	25 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
344 Tinware, japanned or not, and all manufactures of tin, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
570 Sewing and embroidery silk; silk twist, and silk floss	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
580 Black mourning crapes	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
581 Velvets, velveteens, silk velvets, plush and silk fabrics	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
582 Ribbons of all kinds and materials	22½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
583 Manufactures of silk of which silk is the component part of chief value, n.o.p.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	37½ p.c.
502 Mexican saddle trees and stirrups of wood, trenails; hub, last, wagon, oar and gun blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn, or sawn only; felloes of hickory or oak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or bent to shape; staves of oak, sawn, split or cut, not further manufactured than listed or jointed; shingles of wood; spokes of hickory or oak, not further manufactured than rough turned, and not tenoned, mitred or sided, and scale board for cheese	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Items	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
275 Oil (petroleum) when imported by miners or mining companies or concerns, to be used in the concentration of ores of metal in their own concentrating establishments, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	Free	Free	Free
369 Chronometers and compasses for ships	Free	Free	Free
460 Sundry articles of metal as follows, when for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations, viz.:—Diamond drills not including the motive power; coal cutting machines, except percussion coal cutters; coal heading machines; coal augers; rotary coal drills; miners' safety lamps and parts thereof, also accessories for cleaning, filling and testing such lamps; electric or magnetic machines for separating or concentrating iron ores; furnaces for the smelting of copper, zinc and nickel ores; converting apparatus for metallurgical processes in metals; copper plates, plated or not; machinery for extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes; amalgam safes; automatic ore samplers; automatic feeders; retorts; mercury pumps; pyrometers; bullion furnaces; amalgam cleaners; blast furnace blowing engines; wrought iron tubing, built or lap welded, threaded or coupled or not, over four inches in diameter; and integral parts of all machinery mentioned in this item	Free	Free	Free
461 Machinery and appliances of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada and elevators, and machinery of floating dredges, when for use exclusively in alluvial gold mining	Free	Free	Free
455 Anchors for vessels	Free	Free	Free
672 Ribs of brass, iron, or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades or walking sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
673 Reeds, square or round, and rawhide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers, for use exclusively in the manufacture of whips in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
674 Ivory and ivory nuts, piano key ivories and veneers of ivory unmanufactured	Free	Free	Free
675 Key pins, damper springs, jack springs, rail springs, regulating screws, spoons, bridle wires, damper wires, back check wires, dowel wires, German centre pins, brass pins, rail hooks, brass brackets, plates, damper rod nuts, damper sockets and screws, shell, brass, capstan screws, brass flange plates and screws, brass flanges, brass whitened spring wire, hammer wires, fly felt, butt felt, damper felt, hammer rail cloth, back check felt, catch felt, thin damper felt, whip cloth, bushing cloth, hammer felt, back hammer felt, bridle leather and buck-skin, when imported by manufacturers of piano keys, actions, hammers, base dampers and organ keys, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
185 Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels	Free	Free	Free
186 Hemp paper made on four cylinder machines and calendered to between .006 and .008-inch thickness adapted for the manufacture of shot shells; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed, and covered with paper or uncovered, adapted for the manufacture of gun wads	Free	Free	Free
343 Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates or sheets; tin strip waste and tin foil	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Items	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
576 Silk, raw as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way; silk cocoons and silk waste	Free	Free	Free
577 Silk in the gum or spun, when imported by manufacturers of silk underwear or of woven labels, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
578 Spun silk, not colored, n.o.p.; silk in the gum not more advanced than singles; tram or thrown organzine, not colored	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
537 Manufactures of cotton, hemp or flax, or of which cotton, hemp or flax is the component material of chief value, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
538 Manufactures of jute, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
570 Mats, door or carriage, other than metal, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
571 Carpeting, rugs, mats and matting of cocoa, straw, hemp or jute; carpet linings and stair pads	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
572 Turkish or imitation Turkish or other floor rugs or carpets; and carpets, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
573 Enamelled carriage, floor, shelf, and table oil-cloth, linoleum, and cork matting or carpets	25 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
625 Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats and cloaks of fur, and other manufactures of fur, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
626 Hats, caps, hoods and bonnets, n.o.p.; hat and bonnet crowns and hat, cap and bonnet shapes	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
446 Cultivators, ploughs, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders, weeders and windmills and complete parts thereof, not including shafting			20 p.c.
552 Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute, and cotton seamless bags	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
514 Coffins and caskets, and metal parts thereof	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
539 Fibre, Mexican, natural, and tampeico or istle and vegetable fibres; fibrilla, flax fibre and flax tow; grass, manilla, Esparto or Spanish, and other grasses, and pulp of, including fancy grasses, dried but not colored or otherwise manufactured; moss, Iceland, and other mosses, seaweed and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only; and kelp	Free	Free	Free
540 Hemp, dressed or undressed	Free	Free	Free
541 Oakum of jute or hemp	Free	Free	Free
542 Jute or hemp yarn, plain, dyed or colored	Free	Free	Free
543 Linen yarn for the manufacture of towels and damask, when imported by manufacturers of such articles for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
638a Hatters' plush of silk or cotton; hatters' bands (not cords) bindings and hat sweats; hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape; and cashmere when cut to shape for under brims and hat covers. All the articles in this item when imported by hat and cap manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of hats and caps in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
639 Unfinished hoods, composed of "Leghorn," "Manilla," palm leaf, grass, willow or chip, not bleached or blocked	Free	Free	Free
640 Palm leaf, unmanufactured	Free	Free	Free
641 Braids or plaits, of chip, palm leaf, manilla, willow, osier, rattan, straw, tuscan or grass, suitable for making or ornamenting hats	Free	Free	Free
642 Hatters' furs, not on the skin	Free	Free	Free
444 Mould boards or shares, or plough plates, land slides and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured	Free	Free	Free
524a Seamless cotton or linen duck, in circular form, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of hose pipe	Free	Free	Free
507a Veneer of oak, rosewood, mahogany, Spanish cedar and walnut, not over three thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.



THIS REPRESENTS ONE DAY'S SHIPMENT

TO THE

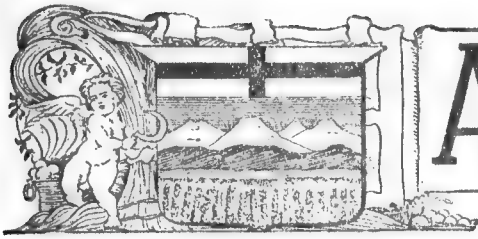
GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

CALGARY

WINNIPEG

This year over 230 Cars of grain have been handled by the Farmers' Company in a single day.

The strongest proof of the satisfaction the Farmers' Company is giving is the volume of business it is doing.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coalee.

District Directors:
T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George oLug, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

Taking Up Organization Work

D. W. Warner, one of the directors of the U. F. A., is holding a series of meetings in the Provost district and on Tuesday evening, November 8, addressed a gathering of Provost farmers in the new Presbyterian church. He dwelt considerably on the cultivation of the soil and the conservation of moisture to ensure a good crop in any year, dry or wet. In order to produce to the best advantage the Provost farmer must be careful of the moisture. He has enough to produce a good crop but none to waste. Under subsection 13 of section 2 of the constitution he dwelt upon the improved methods of farming. He told of the recent World's Dry Farming Congress at Spokane. The past year in Alberta, he claimed, had been a lesson to all the West to conserve the moisture. Some objected to the term "dry farming," but Mr. Warner claimed all Alberta could be classed as in the bounds of the dry farming district, because it had an average of under twenty inches of rainfall for a decade. The name "dry farming" does no injury to a district, he said, the dry farming methods are needed at Edmonton just as much as at Provost, but not so much to conserve the moisture as to control the weeds. He favored deep plowing, the use of a sub-surface packer and a harrowed mulch on the surface. The careless farmer got less than the careful farmer. There is a difference in method of two farmers, and the result is the difference in a good crop and no crop at all. Farmers would get careless and it may be that this year was needed to teach them a lesson and to make them use better methods hereafter. He advised packing immediately after plowing.

Referring to the U. F. A., Mr. Warner explained its organization and the purpose of the farmers banding themselves together for the public good. "The association is sometimes misunderstood to a certain extent," he said. "We want to be judged by what we are, rather than by what other people say about us. In order to have the most strength we must work with the town people. The business man is our friend and we are his support. We seek to bring the consumer and the producer closer together. We are trying to weld the population of the town and of the country, but sometimes we are misunderstood." He dwelt on the elevator question and especially on the manipulation of grades at the terminal elevators, and blamed the existing evils upon the system rather than upon the men. He favored government owned elevators.

Alberta farmers want to ship their grain by the western route. The case of alleged discrimination in freight rates to and from the Pacific comes up before the Railway Commission in January. The Alberta farmers want the freight to come east from the Pacific for the same amount of money as it comes west from the Atlantic for the same distance, after allowing for the extra expense of the mountain section of the railway. To the members of Provost Local Union he expressed the necessity of a united effort if the farmers wished success. The U. F. A. should have larger strength. Less than one-fifth of Alberta farmers belong to the U. F. A. Their aim is for less class legislation and not for class legislation in favor of the farmers. The U. F. A. does not take in politics as a body, but its members should take part as individual citizens in the party of their choice, one as a Liberal and another as a Conservative. Farmers thus have an opportunity to get their men into parliament. The educational work of the U. F. A. and their debates trained the farmers in public speaking, and better qualified them to take their place in the legislature. Western industries should be encouraged, for it would be a benefit to the farmers to have a larger population in the West to feed.

Mr. Warner mentioned that wheat which had taken first prize at the World's Dry Farming Congress was grown only a few miles west of Provost. In answer

to a question he stated that he could see no reason why winter wheat could not be raised in the Provost district. The method of cultivation is more important than a difference in climate. "How's chances for hay," asked an interested listener. "I would suggest alfalfa rather than timothy," replied Mr. Warner, "for its roots will go deeper into the soil." The speaker was tendered a very hearty vote of thanks from the meeting. The secretary, Guy W. Johnson, read a letter from the department of agriculture, suggesting the date, Friday, January 27, 1911, for a seed fair at Provost. An announcement was also made regarding the proposed delegation of Western farmers, who meet at Winnipeg on December 15th, to present their views to the Dominion government.

ON TO OTTAWA

Tofield Agricultural Society, organized last summer, held its first institute meeting in the town hall, Tofield, on Saturday, November 5th. Notwithstanding the fact that the weather was unusually cold for that time of year a good sprinkling of farmers were in attendance, besides a number of business men from the town. A number of papers containing valuable information on alfalfa culture, the growing of flax, etc., were read by eminent agriculturists of the vicinity. Mr. Clark, of Irma, rendered a very able address on dairying. He has had considerable experience along these lines in Ontario, from where he hailed some years ago, and his instructive discourse will be of much value to the farmers around Tofield, who are engaged in dairying. Mr. Clark is a member of the U. F. A., and the association button is always in evidence.

The matter of the Ottawa delegation was also discussed and a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the local union of the U. F. A. to affiliate with the society in sending a delegate to join the deputation which will wait on the government on December 16th. The next meeting of Tofield Union will be held on November 17th, and the main business will be to decide that very important issue of sending a delegate to Ottawa. As the majority of the members of the U. F. A. are at the same time members of the agricultural society it is reasonably expected that a delegate will be appointed to represent the two bodies. The local secretary of the U. F. A. will at the next meeting read a paper dealing with the Ottawa delegation and the issues involved leading up to this great agrarian movement. This will be forwarded to THE GUIDE for publication. It is hoped that Alberta will be able to muster a very large delegation of farmers to represent them at Ottawa, for the expense to a community of sending a delegate will be nothing in comparison to the amount which might be gained by such a movement. Every union should endeavor to send at least one delegate. It must be said that this pilgrimage to Ottawa of the tillers of the soil from all parts of Canada is a movement of much historic interest, and without a parallel in the annals of agrarian times. Let the slogan be, "On to Ottawa!" It is only by numbers that the farmers can ever hope to succeed. A large delegation assembled at Ottawa on December 16 will make the special privilege quake in their boots and the powers that be sit up and take notice and offer some sort of relief to the people.

JAS. FLETCHER, Sec.
Kingman, Alta.

WATER AT STOCKYARDS

Penhold Union started out on the winter work with a very good meeting, the first since the commencement of haying. There was a large attendance and a lot of business was attended to. The following resolutions were passed: "That we express our deep sorrow at the loss we have sustained at the death of our late friend and fellow member, Arthur Hives, and that we desire to extend our warmest sympathy toward the members of his

family in their deep affliction." "That the following notice of motions for change in the constitution be given: 'That Section 25 be amended to provide for a fee of twelve dollars, six dollars to go to a trust fund at the central and six dollars to be banked to the credit of the local union. Life membership in local to be understood with the option of change from one union to another on change of residence.' 'That a resolution be brought before the convention asking that railways provide water at stockyards where shipments require it.' "The matter of providing a stock sale was gone into but laid on the table pending further information.

A. SPEAKMAN, Sec.
Penhold, Alta.

MATTER OF DISCIPLINE

At the last meeting of Claresholm Five Mile Local Union it was decided to ascertain if any steps have been taken towards securing agricultural implements at a more reasonable rate. The problem also came up as to what should be done with two members of the union. When orders were being taken for potatoes they put down their names for a large supply, but when the car was at the track they refused to take them and bought their supply from another party who was giving one sack in each five of seed potatoes. It was decided to hold a court on them and they were duly notified, but failed to put in an appearance, and by the unanimous vote of the members present they were expelled from the union.

T. BROWN, Sec.
Claresholm, Alta.

PARCELS POST WANTED

Bellcamp Union held their regular November meeting on the 10th inst., at P. Hurlay's residence. The attendance was not so large as usual, the threshing outfit being at work on one side of the district. Circular No. 10 was discussed, and under the headings of amendments to the constitution, this union is in favor of the proposed changes regarding life membership, and if it is necessary we will put it in the form of an amendment. We are not in favor of the resolution of Blackfoot Union in regard to boring wells, but taking into consideration what the department are already doing, we would submit the following resolution along the same lines: "Resolved that in those parts of the province where deep wells are necessary that when a reasonable number of settlers petition the department, that the department supply the boring machine free of cost, the settlers to supply the necessary labor, casing, etc. It was decided that we would not send a delegate to Ottawa, but would reserve our energies for the Calgary convention. We also submit the following resolution: "That the post office department inaugurate a system of cheaper parcel post as it would be of great benefit to the farmers of Western Canada." It is believed that some such a scheme was outlined some few years ago, but owing to the pressure brought to bear by the express companies and retail merchants, it was dropped.

The secretary received instructions to ask the general secretary for information regarding the educational tax levied by the Alberta government, as some of our members have been assessed and others have not. We would like to know if the collection can be forced. A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the central association regarding the following questions: 1. The tariff, with a demand for free trade in farm implements and tools, and with special emphasis to be placed on the lowering of the tariff on woollen goods. 2. Government ownership of terminal elevators. 3. The Hudson's Bay Railroad. 4. Government establishment of a chilled meat system. 5. Relief from the burdensome clauses of the railway act. 6. The passage of the co-operative legislation.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec.
Marwayne, Alta.

COOKE DELEGATE REPORTS

A meeting of Cooke Union was held on November 8th, in the school house,

to receive the report of our delegate to a joint meeting at Wetaskiwin, Mr. C. A. Johnson, held for the purpose of choosing a delegate to represent us at Ottawa. Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Angus Ridge, was the favorite, but unfortunately he has to leave for Saskatchewan for the winter. He promised, however, that if at all possible he would be the delegate, and if not he will let us know in plenty of time so that we can be represented anyway.

J. N. FRANKLIN, Sec.
Battle River, Alta.

SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZING TRIP

Mr. J. Quinsey has just returned from a very successful trip through a portion of his constituency, and as a result three more unions have been added to the U. F. A. In reporting on same Mr. Quinsey states that he left home on November 5th and drove to Bowville, a distance of twenty-one miles. From there Mr. Root drove him to Mr. Noren's, at Optic, where, after an enjoyable supper, they proceeded to the school house, finding a good attendance of farmers waiting for them and every one eager to join the U. F. A. The result was that Plainfield Union was organized with a membership of sixteen, the first officers being R. H. Wyn, Optic, president, and F. T. Dell, secretary-treasurer. From Optic Mr. Quinsey was driven to Mr. Bly's farm at Yetwood, and Mr. Bly drove him over the Yetwood territory on Monday, with the result that another splendid meeting was held in the school-house that evening. Although this district suffered to some extent from the dry year and many of the farmers were out working on the irrigation ditch, still a union with twelve members was organized, and there is every prospect that this will soon be doubled. The first officers are J. E. Creighton, Yetwood, president, and J. M. Seebeck, Sweet Valley, secretary-treasurer, and the name given to the union was Broadview. From Broadview a drive of eight miles was made to Mr. Paulson's and the next evening another good meeting was held, a new union called Sweet Valley being organized with a membership of eighteen. The first officers are J. L. Rickett, Sweet Valley, president, and J. Bain, secretary, Sweet Valley. Everywhere Mr. Quinsey went he found the farmers very enthusiastic as to the future, and it is only reasonable to anticipate that at an early date these unions will be heard from quite regularly. The officers and members are hustlers and do not intend to be left in the background very long.

OKOTOKS SENDS THREE

Nearly fifty farmers assembled at the Victoria Hall, Okotoks, on November 5th, to discuss the question of co-operation and to give their Ottawa delegates a hearty send off. Co-operation, being the main subject, came in for most attention, and the members hope to apply that principle among themselves to some advantage this winter. All present signed the petition in favor of the passing of the Co-operative Bill. The members endorsed the action of the previous meeting in appointing Messrs. G. Hoadley, James Henry and P. P. Woodbridge as their representatives on the Ottawa delegation.

The resignation of the secretary, who expects to be away for the winter, was accepted and Mr. W. B. Saunders, of Okotoks, was appointed in his place. Other subjects came up for discussion and several members volunteered to do some organizing on their own account from which good results are hoped for. It was agreed that the Union would not meet again until the annual meeting was called in December for the election of officers

Summary of General Course

- 1.—The soil, origin of soils, the formation of soils, their classification, the improvement of soils by manure and tillage, the relation of soil to water, heat and light.
 - 2.—The soil. (Continued).
 - 3.—The plant, how influenced by light, heat, frost, moisture, air, soil and fertilizer. Farm plant diseases and their treatment.
 - 4.—Diseases of farm crops. How to control them. A thorough treatment of this important subject.
 - 5.—Tillage, its object. Tillage implements, their use and abuse. Plows and plowing. Harrows and other surface implements. Cultivators. A model score card and set of rules for plowing matches.
 - 6.—Grain crops, their classification and methods of improvement. Study of individual crops, as to nature, culture, storing, uses and history. A study of the cereal crops, wheat, oats, barley, etc.
 - 7.—Fodder crops, their utility. Clovers and grasses, millets and sorghums. Fodder corn, its utility on the farm. Mixed grain crops for fodder. Pastures and their improvement.
 - 8.—Alfalfa, a thorough treatment of the best methods of cultivating alfalfa; the importance and value of alfalfa on the Western farm.
 - 9.—Manures, barnyard manure, conditions affecting its value, proper methods of handling it. The rotting of manure. Character of manure from different animals. Artificial fertilizers.
 - 10.—Rotation of crops, its object. The benefit of rotation. Rotations for different systems of farming. Suitable systems of rotation for Western Canada.
 - 11.—Weeds and their eradication. A comprehensive treatment of the most practical methods of dealing with them.
 - 12.—Drainage, its object. Open ditches and their construction. Tile drains and how to lay them. The best forms of tiles. Drainage implements, machines, hand-tools.
 - 13.—Irrigation. Ancient irrigation, when advisable. Suitable and unsuitable irrigation water. The storing of water, its application to different crops. Means of conveying water to fields.
 - 14.—The grading and judging of grain. Some of the advantages of grading grain for the market. The clauses of the act explained. Judging seed grain, benefits of pure, clean, vigorous seed. The use of the score card. Judging the grain in the straw. Standing crop judging.
 - 15.—Farm machinery. A general treatment of the construction, care and handling of the common farm machinery, including steam and gasoline engines.
 - 16.—The farm home, location of buildings, drive-ways, etc., and lay out of grounds; planting of trees and shrubs; the garden and fruit plantation.
 - 17.—Farm management. Promptness of farm operations, treatment of men, keeping of accounts, benefits of the farm forge.
 - 18.—Selection of a Western farm, the soil, location, drainage, accessibility, the surrounding country, transportation facilities, scrub land, timber land, clean prairie.
 - 19.—Dry farming.
 - 20.—Dry farming. (Continued).
 - 21-22.—Two lessons dealing with the principle breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; importance of breeds, selection of good stock, care, feeding, and housing.
- This Course also includes a great deal of supplementary reading on which no examination is required.

Make Your Farm Earn More

You can make your Farm increase its Yield and increase your Deposits to your Bank Account, if YOU, Mr. Farmer, will investigate TO-DAY our plan to help You.

FULTON told Napoleon

he could build a steamboat. Napoleon didn't believe it. By refusing to investigate, Bonaparte possibly failed to realize the greatest ambition of his life—the invasion of England. Only investigation will prove. And this is why we urge every Farmer in the country, right here and now, to investigate our course of scientific farming by mail. What we offer is a series of 22 separate lessons as summary to your left tells, besides a pile of supplementary reading, every line practical and every lesson written by a leading authority—a man who **KNOWS**. The contributors to this course include such eminent gentlemen as Prof. Bedford and Prof. Lee of Manitoba Agricultural College; James Murray, Supt. Brandon Experimental Station; Prof. H. L. Bolley of North Dakota Agricultural College; Prof. W. H. Day of Ontario Agricultural College, and several others. Not a set of books, remember, but a series of lessons handling every subject in connected, logical fashion, from the very beginning. More than this, every student gets the careful and undivided attention of a trained instructor who explains his difficulties, corrects his errors, answers any questions, in fact, gives by systematic correspondence the same personal instruction he would receive in person were he attending college. The course is a splendid one and is endorsed by leading agriculturists and editors of farm magazines far and near. It will **MAKE A FARMER A TRAINED EXPERT**, who will understand the ins and outs, whys and wherefores of his farming operations. Moreover, it will enable him to work intelligently. Rule of thumb methods are dangerous, you know. A farmer should understand what he is doing and the reason for all farming operations. Read what the Hon. W. R. Motherwell said before the Fifth Dry Farming Congress held in Spokane in October:

"Some writers have undertaken to lay down a hard and fast rule with regard to the best method of tillage to pursue under semi-arid conditions, but so far as Saskatchewan is concerned such rigidity applied to our varying soils, altitudes, exposures, precipitation and climatic conditions would only lead to loss and disappointment. Variations in method must and can be pursued without departing from principles, and herein lies the importance of every farmer understanding something of the science of soil physics in order to have the ability to prescribe such crops and tillage methods as will meet the requirements of his particular farm, just as a physician prescribes to suit the individuality of his patient."

Don't Rob the Farm any More

Get down and study this winter. A serious student—who can give, say, even one or two hours a day for study will in his spare time this winter gain knowledge that will enable him greatly to increase his yield. The increase in one season alone will pay for the course several times over. Write for particulars and full information today to Department G1

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

for 1911. Five new members were signed up, bringing the total up to seventy since last April. It was conceded that the Union was capable of still better things and the meeting broke up late in the afternoon amid considerable enthusiasm, with the members determined on thorough organization and a strong forward movement next year.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Secretary.
Okotoks, Alta.

SPRUCE GROVE BUSY

After a long silence Spruce Grove Union started work for the winter season on November 5th when a very good meeting of the members was held. The discussions on the various questions presented were very interesting and the matter of the Ottawa delegation came in for a good share of consideration. The following resolutions were passed on this subject. "That this Union is in favor of a relief from the extravagant tariff and do strongly demand free trade in farm implements." "That this Union is strongly in favor of government ownership of terminal elevators." "That this Union is greatly in favor of a government established chilled meat system." "That this Union is very much in favor of relief from the burdensome clauses of the railway act." "That this Union is in favor of the co-operative legislation." "That this Union is in favor of the Hudson's Bay railroad." We are also securing signatures to the petitions for the passage of the co-operative bills.

C. WEIDENHAMMER,
Secretary.
Spruce Grove, Alta.

WORK FOR CONVENTION

At the last meeting of Conjuring Creek Union, held on November 9th, the following resolutions were passed upon and it was decided to submit same for presentation to the annual convention. They were introduced by Mr. Angus Macaulay: "That all farmers who have government telephones in their houses be given free exchange in their market town with all

who have telephones in their houses in the said town." "That the government be asked to build, own and operate at least two meal mills, one in the Central north and one in the Central South Alberta."

J. W. HOWARD, Secretary.
Conjuring Creek, Alta.

DELEGATE APPOINTED

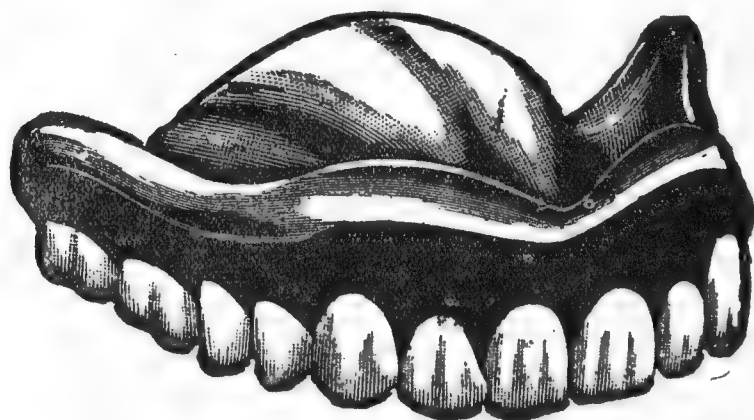
We held a very successful meeting of Roseland Union on November 5th, when the matter of appointing a delegate to the Ottawa conference was taken up. The Co-operative Store Co., Wetaskiwin, is assisting in the sending of a delegate, and three others, in conjunction with Roseland, have decided to have one delegate to represent us. Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Angus Ridge, was appointed as the delegate.

A. P. MOAN, Secretary.
Gwynne, Alta.

OFF TO GOOD START

Owing to the busy season the meetings of Trenville Union have been allowed to pass very quietly, but on Saturday, November 5th, we started our winter's work by holding our regular meeting in the U. F. A. Hall at Trenville. There was a good attendance of members and a marked interest shown by every one in the discussions which took place. The following is a brief outline of the work done:—The meeting was called to order at nine o'clock with president F. Green in the chair. After the routine had been carried through the circulars of July, August, September and October were read by the secretary and on motion of Messrs. L. Mackenzie and A. L. Kirkeberg discussion on same took place. It was moved by Messrs. Kirkeberg and Williamson, and carried: "That the secretary be instructed to write the general secretary that Trenville Union thoroughly endorses the pork packing agreement, and request that contracts be sent at once to our Union, also any other papers that would be of service to members on this question."

Our members are quite of one opinion



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that the manner in which the seed grain question was handled by the government some few years back was entirely unsatisfactory, and endorse the action taken by the Board of Directors. The particulars requested by the general secretary will be forwarded at an early date. In regard to the action taken by the delegates from Cowley Union on the fire question, this Union heartily concurs in the steps which have been taken and would like to have a resolution embracing prairie fires framed and submitted to the Unions for discussion. On motion of Messrs. Mackenzie and Ramsey the resolutions presented and discussed by the U. F. A. delegates at the convention held in Vancouver were endorsed. We are in favor of the special assessment plan, as suggested by Cowley Union, and we are thoroughly in accord with the idea of the delegation to Ottawa. The matter of incorporation was thoroughly discussed and afterward it was unanimously carried that Tregville Union approves of such an act being secured, thereby placing the U. F. A. on a stronger

footing, and we urge every Union to work hard to secure such incorporation. The proposed amendment to the constitution was left over to be discussed at the next meeting. On motion of Messrs. Williamson and Kirkerberg, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting that the U. F. A. should purchase a timber limit, erect mills and supply its members with lumber at the lowest possible price. In regard to the crops of this district all reports have not yet been received from the threshers, but the July hailstorms have left their mark and there are many enquiries from the members for hail insurance for next year. Our members are looking forward to a busy winter season and we also hope soon to be able to assist in organizing another Union at Wood Lake. We heartily trust that the U. F. A. will steadily grow in numbers and usefulness.

THOMAS LAVER, Secretary.
Trenville, Alta.

GET GOVERNMENT HELP

At the last meeting of Rocky Coulee Union a motion was passed that this Union is in favor of the government furnishing farmers with money to buy seed grain.

C. BLUNDEN, Secretary.
Granum, Alta.

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL

The usual monthly meeting of Valley District Union was held on October 29th, with a good attendance of members. Most of the business was arranging the details for the social on Thanksgiving Day. It was moved by Mr. H. T. Harding and seconded by Mr. A. Firkers, and carried: "That we think it desirable that the U. F. A. should be represented at the delegation to Ottawa, but are of the opinion that the local unions cannot individually afford to send delegates, we would suggest that the executive endeavor to appoint one or more representatives for each constituency." The meetings for the coming winter were fixed for the last Saturday in each month at 2 p.m.

The social took place on Monday evening. Rev. Mr. Graham, of Sedgewick, took the chair. The weather had been very unpleasant during the day, but it improved after sundown and there was a full house when the program started. After a good list of songs, recitations, etc., had been completed the ladies provided refreshments and shortly after midnight the dancers got busy and were still hard at it when the dawn began to break. Whether our Union accomplishes anything else or not, we justify our existence by adding to the social life of the district. Monday night was a great success.

A. E. BUMPUS, Secretary.
Lougheed, Alta.

THINKING OF ANNUAL CONVENTION

The regular monthly meeting of East Clover Bar Union was held in the school house on Monday evening, October 31, President Hill being in the chair. The secretary was instructed to write to the G.T.P. solicitor pointing out that the bridge ordered by the Railway Commission to be constructed over the dangerous level crossing two miles west of Ardrossan has not yet been commenced. It was decided to approach some of the other Unions in the neighborhood with a view to sending a joint delegate to attend the meeting with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa in December. The expense of such a long trip would be too heavy to be borne by this Union alone.

The reading of the general secretary's monthly circular turned the thoughts of the members towards the annual convention, and provoked a discussion on the procedure thereat. It is felt that altogether too much time is wasted, more especially on the opening day, when a long string of politicians is permitted to file on to the platform and make dull speeches. It would be better to cut them out of the platform and get right down to business. A resolution was adopted in favor of limiting each delegate to speaking once on one subject, except in the case of the mover of a resolution, who should have an opportunity to reply; and another was passed in favor of limiting the mover of a resolution to a speech of ten minutes, and any other speaker to five minutes. If this were done right at the



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Finest Equipment Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all Through Trains. Compartment-Library-Observation Car on "Imperial Limited."

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$8.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Warmer than back plastering at half the expense. Indestructible by decay—not inflammable. Repels moths, insects and vermin. Sample sent to your address.

DUNN BROTHERS WINNIPEG REGINA ::

start there would be no necessity to limit speakers to two or three minutes each towards the end of the convention, as has had to be done in previous years. It was decided to give notice of a proposed addition to the constitution to provide for voting by proxy at the convention, so that the Union which

is unable to send a full quota of delegates may yet be able to exercise the voting power to which its members entitle it. The next meeting takes place on Monday, November 28, at 8 p.m.

W. J. JACKMAN, Secretary.
East Clover Bar, Alta.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business-getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY LOTS, BEST investment at the coast; over three-fifths of lots sold; will soon be off the market. One party his sixteen thousand dollars invested in Twin City lots. Write quick for particulars.—S. J. Robinson, Champion, Alberta. 14-6

FOR SALE—640 ACRES IN THE EAGLE Lake District, five miles from the C.N.R. Goose Lake Extension. This land is all arable, and the soil is first class; \$2.00 per acre cash handles this, and the balance on ten year crop payment plan. The price is only \$18.00 per acre. This will sell readily. Write or wire. Four sections of first class steam plow land in the Eagle Lake District for sale en bloc at \$13.50 per acre. Easy terms. Retail price \$16.00 per acre.—Dangerfield & Doolittle, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 17-1

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP for sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM particulars and write for loan application. Mortgage Security at cash price. Give —Canada Loan and Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—S.E. ¼ 28, TP. 27, RANGE 19 W Second Meridian; 7 miles Raymore, Semans, on Grand Trunk Pacific; 145 acres cultivated, good buildings, school, four horses, implements, feed, seed. No agents.—H. Gordon Hayes, Raymore, Sask. 15-8

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards. P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—O. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 16-12

BOXE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels for sale.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock Cock- erels. — Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

SEVERAL CAR LOTS OF ABUNDANCE Oats, free from weeds and weigh heavy to measured bushel from machine; positively free from frost, and splendid seed, 40 cents per bushel f.o.b. Saltcoats if taken within the next month. Sample sent on request.—Chas. A. Partridge, Box 16, Saltcoats. 18-6

COWLEY LOCAL UNION 106 U.F.A. wants 4 or 5 carloads good feed oats; must be free from foul seed. Quote price and weight.—J. Kemmis, Secretary. 14-4

FOR SALE — "TARTAR KING" AND Abundance Oats for seed; first class seed. We won sweepstakes for Manitoba last year with Abundance. Thirty-five cents per bushel.—M. P. Mountain, Solsgrith, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS— Excellent quality, 40c per bushel on car at Gordon-Yorkton Branch G.T.P. Sample on request.—Thos. Goulden, Yorkton. 16-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BEREKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 TO \$60 each. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap, York- shire Pigs, \$5 each; best strains of breed- ing.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Mac- donald, Man.

REGISTERED BEREKSHIRE SWINE— Young stock for Sale.—Steve Temecko, Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Acols, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—THOM- son Bros., Boharm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed. 8 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendenen Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMBERSON, MAN. — Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FINE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; allies from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURBRIDGE, SASK.— B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.O.W. Leghorns at Inter-Pro- vincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. A few B.P. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per doz.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS— J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

DOGS FOR SALE

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, GRAND BREED- ing dogs, four dollars; Bitches, three dol- lars. From this pair all pups have proved good workers.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 16-2

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEP- uty District Registrar, Brandon), Barris- ter, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saska- toon, Sask. Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VAL- LEY near Vancouver. New Westmin- ster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treat- ment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illus- trated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Vet- erinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

MARE THAT NEVER LIES DOWN

G. A. Campbell, Zelma, Sask.—What can be done for a mare that never lies down in the stable, or what is the reason? She has not lain down all summer and has lost in flesh considerably.

Ans.—Put the mare in a large box stall; give her lots of room to lie down.

HORSE WITH SKIN DISEASE

John Jones, South Battleford, Sask.—I have a horse with a skin disease. I have had the veterinary surgeon over to see him, and he seems puzzled. He said the disease was not mange, and he looked with a strong glass for lice, and saw none. He is going to test for glanders. He said the horse was in a good state of health.

Now the way the horse started to be sick. I had him in town and he went off his feed; so I got him a tonic and gave him some when I came home. I saw he had three lumps in between the bottom jaw about half way to the neck joint. I rubbed them with liniment, but without results; then I poulticed to no effect. Then he began to itch and bite himself into sores, and two lumps came on his chest and one on each side of his flank. When he drunk his water he seemed to catch at his breath. I chilled his water each time and gave him bran mash and a little linseed, but that seemed too much for his bowels. I then gave him boiled barley and a little linseed in that, which seems to keep him right, with a little salt petre in it. Since sulphur and lard did not help the itching, I got a bottle of creoline and mixed 1 to 50 per cent. water. I washed him three times and he seems a little better.

As he is a valuable horse I would be pleased if you could prescribe a remedy.

Ans.—Wash your horse with a 1 to 1,500 solution of Bi-chloride of Mercury, to which add 2 ounces of alcohol; keep him in a warm stable and blanket after washing. I would advise you to have the government veterinary surgeon to test the horse for glanders. In the mean- time give these powders:

Potassium Nitrate, 2 ounces.
Epsom Salts, 2 ounces.
Nux Vomica, ½ ounce.
Mix well, make into twelve powders, and give one in feed night and morning.

MARE WITH SCABS

Jacob Welda, Halley, Alta.—I have a mare 2½ years old that has little scabs here and there all over her body. She acts as if she had lice, but has not any.

There is a swelling under her belly about the size of an egg on one side and a little less on the other, eight inches or so behind her front legs. She is in good condition and feels good. What is the matter and what is the cure?

Ans.—Wash the scabs with the fol- lowing solution:

Creoline, ½ ounce.
Soft water, 1 quart.

To the lumps apply the following blister:

Cnatharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 8 drams.

Mix well and rub well in; leave on 36 hours, then wash off; keep parts well greased.

COW WITH LUMP ON JAW

I have a cow that has a lump on the jaw bone as big as an egg; she is in good condition, eats and drinks well. What is the cause of it, and what is the cure?

Ans.—I would advise you to use Gom- bault's Caustic Balsam, and apply to the lumps as directed.

SHORTHORN COW

Geo. O. Clare, Arden, Man.—A pure- bred Shorthorn cow, six years of age, calved about a year ago. The calf ran with her all winter and part of the summer. I took it off her three months ago and dried her up. She does not improve in flesh; am feeding her two gallons of barley chop per day.

HEIFERS WITH BLOODY MILK

I have two three-year-old heifers that have small lumps on one teat that give bloody milk for a short time and then the milk is good for a while.

What is the cause and is there any cure?

Ans. (1)—Give your cow one quart of raw linseed oil on an empty stomach; then give the following powders:

Sulphate of Iron, 2 ounces.
Potassium Nitrate, 3 ounces.
Gentian Root, 4 ounces.

Mix well and give a teaspoonful in feed night and morning, after the oil has operated.

Ans. (2)—Give your heifers each one pound of Epsom Salts to which add half an ounce of Ginger; dissolve well in warm water and give on an empty stom- ach. Bathe the udders well with warm water and with the teat affected with the lumps inside. Use a teat syphon and apply after bathing this lotion:

Acetate of Lead, 1 ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc, 6 ounces.
Soft water, 1 quart.

Breeders

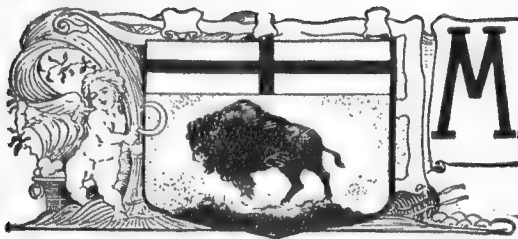
HAVE YOU noticed that the "Breeders' Directory" in The Guide is growing? The Breeders are finding out that The Guide is an extremely profitable paper in which to adver- tise. All our old advertisers are staying with us, and many new ones are coming in. Several of them have written us telling us of the splendid returns they are receiving.

Don't you think if it is profitable for others it should pay you?

The special rates which prevail for this class of advertising are extremely low. For example, a card of three lines costs only twelve dollars per year, a very small amount when you consider that it enables you to talk to over twenty thousand of the best farmers of the West on fifty-two different occasions.

All we ask for The Guide is a fair trial for six months or a year. If it does not pay you in that time we cannot expect you to continue.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - - - WINNIPEG



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden

President:
R. C. Henders, Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

GRISWOLD RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Griswold branch of Grain Growers' Association held Nov. 10, R. C. Henders, president of the provincial association, delivered a very able and instructive address after which there was considerable discussion of the various questions before the Grain Growers. It was moved and unanimously carried: "That we most emphatically endorse the stand taken by the central association in insisting on the government building, owning and operating the Hudson's Bay railway and terminals by an independent commission."

D. T. ROBERTS.

Griswold.

PINE CREEK DELEGATE

A meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers was held on the 11th inst. when it was decided unanimously to send Mr. Eph. Stewart as our delegate to Ottawa. The following resolution was passed: "Resolved that our delegate vote for government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators at the Lake front." 2. "That we fully endorse our executive in asking for a lower tariff, in fact we ourselves would favor Free Trade especially with Great Britain." 3. "That we fully endorse our executive in asking for government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay railway and the same to be built as soon as possible." 4. "That we, the Pine Creek Grain Growers, have been looking for some action by the Committee appointed by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to inquire into the conduct of some of the members in mixing the grades thereby robbing the farmers out of thousands of dollars." A few years ago they expelled the Grain Growers Grain Co. for breaking one of the by-laws of the exchange. We suppose stealing a hundred thousand dollars or so from the farmers was not breaking a by-law of the exchange.

JOSIAH BENNETT.

Press correspondent for
Pine Creek Grain Growers.
Austin P. O.

NESBITT'S VIEWS

Just a few lines from the Nesbitt branch of the G. G. A. and their opinion on matters concerning the needs of the Grain Growers. It was moved and carried unanimously: "That a strong delegation should be sent to Ottawa to urge upon the Dominion government, the building and operation of the Hudson Bay railway, public ownership and operation of the terminal elevators, a co-operative law and a tariff for revenue only." Nesbitt, Nov. 7.

ASHVILLE SENDS ONE

Proceedings of the meeting of the Ashville branch of the M. G. G. A. held in the Orange Hall on November 9 at 2.30 p.m. The meeting took up the unfinished business of last meeting which was to determine whether we send a delegate to Ottawa to confer with parliament in regard to the protective tariff and if we send a delegate to determine on the man. The motion of Messrs. Jas. Fuller and R. Calder to send a delegate was put to a vote and was sustained by a majority voting in the affirmative. S. E. Lang was appointed as the delegate. The expenses of the delegate will be defrayed by subscription among the members of the branch. A large portion of the necessary fund was subscribed at this meeting.

The business of the branch then being over, Mr. Peter Wright of Myrtle, Man., a director of the Central Association, gave us a very interesting and instructive address embracing the following topics: The work of the farmer in taking care of his farm; The organizing of the farmers; The Grain Growers' Grain Company; The line and terminal elevators; The elevator commission; The protective tariff and the delegation to Ottawa; The Hudson's Bay railway and the chilled meat industry. After the conclusion of Mr. Wright's speech Mr. Fuller

Circular re Ottawa Delegation

Dear Sir:—As a result of the efforts that are being made by the manufacturers and privileged classes to minimize the presentations that have been made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and members of the Government by the farmers of Canada for a reduction in the customs duty and the placing of manufactured articles used by farmers in their homes and on the farm on the free list, the leaders in the farmers' movement have decided to organize a large delegation of farmers from all the provinces of the Dominion under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to present the views of the united farmers to the government. The arrangements are that the representatives from all the provinces will meet in a conference at Ottawa on December 15, to discuss the present fiscal system of Canada. When they arrive at some definite plan their requests will be presented to the government on the 16th of December. It is expected that all the local Granges of Ontario, the Ontario Dairymen's Association, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and the Farmers' Organizations of Quebec and the lower provinces will send large delegations. The three Grain Growers' Associations of the West are expected to be represented by large numbers of farmers.

HOW TO GET THERE

The Western Grain Growers have arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a special train, provided sufficient indicate their intention of going on same, to leave Winnipeg 11.30 p.m., December 12, after the arrival of the trains from the branch lines. This excursion train will reach Ottawa during the night of the 14th, in time for the delegates to take part in the conference on the 15th. This train will be composed of standard sleepers and tourist sleeping cars. The delegation may remain in sleepers until the morning of the 15th. The rate for a berth in the standard sleeper from Winnipeg to Ottawa will be \$8; the berth in the tourist sleeper will be \$4. If two occupy the same berth, the rate will be \$4 and \$2 respectively. Dining car accommodation will be provided on train. Buy your tickets from your own station direct to Ottawa on the winter excursion rates. This ticket will be good to return any time within ninety days and can be used to return via Toronto. Anyone wishing to visit points west of Toronto will have to pay their fare to their destination and return to Toronto, extra. The special train has been arranged for the accommodation of the delegates, but it is not compulsory for delegates to join this excursion train. They can, if they so desire, take any train they wish after the first of December, over any route that they choose, so long as they meet the delegation at Ottawa on the morning of the 15th. So that, anyone having business in eastern points previous to that date can go down early and attend to it.

It is most desirable that every branch of the Grain Growers in Manitoba should send one or more delegates. There is no limit to the number of delegates that each branch can appoint. I am enclosing you herewith a blank form to fill in and return to me not later than December 5, giving the names of your delegates and whether they want berth in the standard sleepers or tourist sleepers. This is necessary in order to arrange for the special train. Delegates can be accompanied by their wives or other members of their family on the excursion train.

Yours very truly,

R. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

Winnipeg, November 9, 1910.

and Mr. Calder proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wright in which all took a part. The meeting adjourned until the second Saturday in December, at 2 p.m.

W. E. KEIFER.
Sec.-Treas.

Ashville, Manitoba.

BERTON WILL HELP

At a meeting of the Berton Grain Growers held on Nov. 11, unusual interest was shown in the various questions now before the Grain Growers Association. There is no question but this branch will send a delegate to Ottawa next month. A resolution was passed unanimously that rather than see the Hudson's Bay railway handed over to Mackenzie-Mann or any other corporation, this association desires to place itself on record as being in favor of the farmers building and operating the said Hudson's Bay road. The people are becoming desperately in earnest and something must be done to secure something like a square deal. Reference was made to the splendid appearance of THE GUIDE from week to week, helping the farmers to a much better understanding of the real situation, and inspiring confidence in the ability of the men who are at the front directing the fight. Some real appreciation and sympathy can be counted from Berton Association.

CHAS. DOBSON,
Berton, Secretary.

KELSO DELEGATE

At a meeting of Kelso Association it was resolved to send a delegate to Ottawa deputation and A. McVicar was chosen.

A. H. SALMON.
President.
Kelso Station.

OAK LAKE RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting of the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association here on Friday the 11th, the following resolutions were passed unanimously: "That the government build the Hudson's Bay railway and operate it by an independent commission." "That the government take over and operate all terminal and transfer elevators." "That we endorse the action of the Grain Growers Association in their meeting at Brandon with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in asking for freer relations with the United States on all natural products and machinery."

GEO. GORDON,
Oak Lake, Sec.-Treas.

Oak Lake.

CARMAN IN LINE

The Carman Grain Growers' Association met on Friday evening, Nov. 11. It was one of the best and most enthusiastic meetings ever held by this association and was called together for the purpose of discussing the advisability of sending a delegate to Ottawa. The president, at the opening, addressed the meeting and laid clearly before those present the purposes of the delegation to Ottawa. After a short discussion by the members the following resolution was passed unanimously. "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this association that we should send a delegate to Ottawa. After a short discussion it was decided to appoint a delegate immediately. Nominations were then called for and Mr. C. M. Jones was nominated. There were no other nominations so Mr. Jones was duly appointed as our delegate. After the appointment of the delegate a lengthy discussion ensued as to how the delegates' expenses should be defrayed. Some of the members thought one dollar per

member would be sufficient but the majority thought we ought to tax each member \$1.50 so a resolution was passed to that effect. During the course of the meeting a number of the members paid up and we have now \$27.00 for this purpose. After our next meeting there is no doubt we will have more than enough to defray the expenses.

We also obtained five new members at this meeting. The farmers of the district are beginning to take more interest in the Grain Growers movement and we expect before the winter is over to double and perhaps treble our membership. The secretary read a communication from the secretary of the central association re a petition to be presented to parliament praying for the passing of the co-operative bills at the next session of parliament. The secretary then read the petition and had all those present sign it. This petition will be circulated throughout the district and we will have every farmer and all others interested sign it. Our next meeting is called for Dec. 9. At this meeting we intend to pass resolutions re the tariff, terminal elevators, Hudson's Bay railway and other questions that the delegation intends bringing before the government at Ottawa.

A. GARRETT.

Carman, Man.

DUNREA RESOLUTION

Dunrea Grain Growers' Association at their last meeting passed the following resolution: "That, in our opinion, it is time that the excessive burden of the tariff was removed, and government should take over and operate the terminal elevators. Also that the government should build and operate the Hudson's Bay Railway." We were very glad to get your communication re Mr. J. T. Wood and we will endeavor to get out as big a crowd as we can to hear him on November 23, at 3 o'clock, in Dunrea. We are going to try and send a delegate down to Ottawa.

C. T. WATKINS, Secretary.
Longvale, Man.

HAVE APPOINTED DELEGATE

Mr. Geo. A. Baker has been delegated by the Springfield G.G.A. to go to Ottawa. This delegate was appointed at a meeting early in October, but somehow or other it did not find its way into the columns of The Guide.

A. J. M. POOLE.
Springfield, Man.

KELLOE BRANCH ACTIVE

At a largely attended meeting of the Kelloe branch held on Saturday 5th Nov. under the chairmanship of Mr. Nixon, president, the question of being represented on the delegation to Ottawa to meet the Dominion government was taken up enthusiastically and without one dissenting voice it was decided to send a delegate. The importance of the issues at stake was clearly recognized by the meeting, and after a convincing speech by the chairman, Mr. George Fisher was elected as delegate. The meeting also accepted a tender for a year's supply of flour and feed amounting to nine hundred sacks and an order for thirty tons of coal was prepared, being the third car of coal purchased co-operatively this fall.

Re invitation extended through handbill recently issued for organization of outlying districts I would draw your attention to a district south from us:—Buckleville school would be meeting place—which I think could support a branch. This district is rather distant from Kelloe, Solsgrith and Shoal Lake for farmers to attend evening meetings, and if an organizer could find a vacant date and I had a fortnight's notice, I

could call a meeting for say a Saturday afternoon there, this I think being most convenient day. Failing this, if you send me the requisite literature—copies of the constitution etc.—our branch will endeavor to start things down there for them.

WILLIAM GIBSON, Sec'y.
Kellogg, Man.

FOXWARREN DELEGATES

Our meeting held on Saturday was a record breaker for attendance. Everybody turned out, even our merchants and business men, and fifteen new members joined our branch, so you may guess the farmers are commencing to "sit up and take notice." This will bring our number of members up to one hundred and twenty-two. Of course the tariff reform was the lodestone, as it was understood that it would be discussed, also the appointing of delegates to Ottawa which was heartily endorsed. On motion of P. Dunlop and G. Laycup the following resolution was passed: "That we, the members of Foxwarren branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, request the government to take the duty off all farm implements and machinery. Also that delegates be empowered to support the Western delegation in everything they demand that is of interest to the West." The following resolution was also passed: "That delegates support the executive in their demands for government ownership and control of all terminal elevators in Canada, also cold-storage system and Hudson's Bay railway. It was decided to send two delegates to Ottawa at the expense of the members by taxing each member one dollar. The names are R. J. Donnelly and Ed. Graham. R. J. DONNELLY, Sec.
Foxwarren, Man.

HILTON MEETING

A meeting of Hilton Grain Growers' Association was held in the school on Nov. 4, at 8 p.m., to hear an address from Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. There was a good attendance of farmers and others interested and after a few introductory remarks Mr. J. Hill, president of Hilton G. G. A. and chairman of the meeting called on Mr. McKenzie. At the outset the speaker entertained the audience with some interesting information in regard to the early history and present working of the association. He also dealt in an able manner with the oppressive tariff on the Western farmer and pointed out the benefit of co-operation and effective organization. He referred to the building of the Hudson's Bay railway and gave his views on the operation of same, viz:—That it be built and operated by the government. Comment was also made on the working of the government elevators and while considerable inconvenience had been caused at certain places their elevators being taken over at threshing time, he looked forward to better results next year. In dealing with the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Mr. McKenzie informed the meeting that they had handled one-third of the grain sold on Winnipeg Exchange. There were over three hundred members on the Exchange and if one member handled one-third of grain how much did it cost to handle the other two-thirds? Mr. McKenzie thought this was significant of how the Company was being patronized and added that if the movement continued for two or three years we would have control of the wheat in interior and the placing of same on the old country market. Reference was made to the farmers' delegation to Ottawa to lay their demands before the government. He asked that each branch send a delegate and gave some interesting information as to the program. His remarks elicited some discussion among those present, particularly re government elevators. As some inconvenience had been caused at Hilton through absence of street buyers, it had been claimed that the local branch was at fault in that respect. Mr. McKenzie pointed out that the government ignored the request of the Grain Growers for an independent commission but asked the farmers to bear with the commission in their endeavor to have elevators in shape to handle their grain. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker for his interesting and instructive address. It was agreed that a general meeting of the Hilton Grain Growers' Association be held on Nov. 12 to outline a program for winter meetings and transact other business.
Hilton. J. GARVEN, Sec'y.

WOODMORE SENDS DELEGATE

A special meeting of the local branch Grain Growers' Association was held at Woodmore, Saturday, November 12, for the purpose of electing a delegate to Ottawa. There was a very good attendance of members and considerable interest was manifested. The delegate chosen was J. D. Baskerville, a prominent farmer of the neighborhood. The following resolution was passed at the meeting: Moved by J. D. Baskerville and F. Post, "That this branch of the Grain Growers' Association heartily endorse the stand taken by the executive, on the terminal elevator, the Hudson's Bay railway and tariff questions; and hereby pledge ourselves to stand by the executive to the last in getting a square deal from the government on said questions."
J. F. BATTEN, Sec'y.
Woodmore.

MINITONAS ENTHUSIASTIC

Minitonas branch of the M. G. G. A. held a special meeting on Nov. 12th to choose a delegate for Ottawa, president McLeary presiding. It was one of the best meetings I have had the privilege of acting as secretary at, the hall was filled. Sifton, Dannard, Blain, Marr, Creighton, and all the other veteran fighters turned out and were full of fight. The discussion and debate was of the first order. Two delegates were chosen. J. A. Koons and David Reid are the delegates who will go with the big delegation to Ottawa. Three resolutions were unanimously passed by the branch. Moved by Wm. Sifton and seconded by R. R. Dannard:



Leaving for the field on farm of Chas. Keefey, Russell, Man.

"Resolved by the Minitonas Association, that the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association make arrangements to maintain a lobby at Ottawa for the balance of the session to look after the interests of the Grain Growers of the West." Moved by J. L. Creighton and seconded by Wm. Sifton: "Resolved that we, the members of Minitonas Association depute our delegates to wait upon the members of this constituency and ask him to support the program of the Grain Growers in its entirety." Moved by R. R. Dannard and seconded by W. Marr: "Resolved by the members of the Minitonas association, that in case the delegation from the North West Provinces cannot get a definite promise from the government at Ottawa, that the Hudson's Bay railway will be built by the government as has been promised and operated by an independent commission, that the construction of the H. B. Road be postponed for the present with a view of having the road constructed and operated by the farmers of the West."
DAVID REID, Sec'y-Treas.
Minitonas.

PROSPECTS GOOD AT BOISSEVAIN

At a meeting of this branch of the Grain Growers' Association to-day we had Mr. W. J. Avison with us, who, after our regular meeting gave an address on various subjects, each of which he handled well and without gloves, driving every point home. It was an enthusiastic and appreciative audience that listened to him.

J. J. Musgrove was unanimously appointed as delegate to Ottawa next month, also Dr. J. L. Schaffner M. P. The latter of course will be there in his official capacity but if they have any conferences in committee he could attend. When the secretary announced that there were hardly sufficient funds the necessary amount was instantly subscribed by those present. This branch suffered from a light oat crop but have secured eleven cars which will be eagerly taken up as soon as they arrive. The prospects for an increased membership for 1911 are very good but we want every member to be a worker, something after the "Catch your pal" idea that is doing

such good work for the temperance cause in "Ould Oireland" to-day.

ED. BROWN.
Boissevain.

GOOD MEETING AT MINIOTA

A special meeting of the Miniota Grain Growers' Association was held in Hawthorn's hall on Nov. 15 for the purpose of hearing Mr. Burdette on the work of the Association, past and future, the terminal elevator question and various other matters of interest. The advisability and necessity of sending delegates to Ottawa was another subject tabled for discussion. This question was first taken up in a lively and interesting manner. All present seemed thoroughly imbued with with the idea and the great results that must necessarily follow from such a "March on Ottawa." After a thorough discussion of the question the following resolution was laid before the meeting and carried without a dissenting vote:—"That we, the members of this Association, in meeting assembled, after due deliberation and discussion, heartily approve of the idea of Canadian farmers sending a strong and representative delegation to Ottawa to impress upon the Dominion government and parliament their views and the requirements of the agriculturists throughout the Dominion. And that this Association co-operate by sending one or more delegates." The question of the delegate's expenses was gone into and in a few minutes a large sum was paid into the treasurer's hands. A committee was also appointed to solicit contributions from the business people

of Miniota whom it was felt would willingly aid in an object having for its aim the betterment of the great producers of the country. Mr. Burdette on being called upon took up the rest of the afternoon in laying before his audience, in an interesting manner, the good accomplished by the organization in the past and the work of the present and near future and several other topics of interest. After the usual vote of thanks had been tendered Mr. Burdette the meeting dissolved to meet again on Nov. 30 when the delegate to Ottawa will be appointed.

WM. LINDSAY, Jr.,
Miniota. Sec.-Treas.

DELORAINE MEETING

We had a very representative meeting here Nov. 12 when A. J. Avison gave a good address on the aims and objects of the Association to an appreciative audience. Deloraine will be in line for the Ottawa delegation with one or more delegates. We meet two weeks later to appoint them and hold our annual meeting. Will send you the names as soon as I know them.

JAMES B. STEWART, Sec.-Treas.
Deloraine.

LYLETON DOES IT RIGHT

The annual meeting of the Lyleton branch of the Grain Growers' Association was duly opened by the president, who gave his retiring address. The following officers were then installed: President, John Harkness; vice-president, R. Stinson; directors, J. Kennedy, A. Reekie, A. Maitland, C. Howard, A. G. Lyle, R. J. Tooke. R. J. Tooke will act as secretary until his successor is appointed. The president then called on Mr. A. J. Avison of Gilbert Plains, representing the board of directors. Mr. Avison gave us a rousing speech which put fire into the nerves of most of those who listened to him. In his closing remarks he wished the Lyleton branch would see their way clear to send at least one delegate to Ottawa. Mr. Avison also answered several questions to

the satisfaction of those present. We then discussed the advisability of sending a delegate to Ottawa, which took but a few minutes to decide. Moved by R. Stinson and seconded by A. M. Lyle:—"That we send two delegates to Ottawa." Carried unanimously. After several nominations R. J. Tooke and A. M. Lyle were appointed delegates. The subscription list was next presented. Five and ten dollar bills were thrown on the table to defray the delegates' expenses, to the wonderment of Mr. Avison. R. Stinson was then appointed delegate to the Brandon convention. The meeting adjourned to meet again on December 6, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

R. J. TOOKE, Sec.
Lyleton.

FREE TO YOUNG FOLKS



Play Store Indoors This Winter with packets and tins of tea, coffee, cocoa, biscuits, grape nuts, sugar, rice, salt, quaker oats, candy, chocolates, soap, corn, soda, wheat, and lots more quite pure foods. Store fitted up with shelves, counter, scales and weights, invoices, bags, price tickets, etc. Write us how to get this toy store Free.

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Harness Life

is a real "Harness Dressing." It "stays there." It is guaranteed to go through the hardest leather in five minutes. "Harness Life" preserves the leather. Blackens the harness but not the hands.

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WINNIPEG - - MAN.

Manufacturers of Cowl Brand Stock Drips, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Poultry Peace, Ointment-of-Tar and a great number of Ranch Remedies.

Butter, Eggs, Fowl WANTED

We are prepared to pay the highest prices for first class Poultry and fresh Butter and Eggs.

GEO. NIXON & SON
Successors to J. N. Campbell
608 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

HOME WORK \$7 to \$10 PER WEEK

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for particulars. The Dominion Knitting Co., Orillia, Ont.

The Horse

THE CLYDESDALE

(By C. V. Gregory)

The highest form of art is not painting nor sculpture nor literature. It is rather the art of the breeder of plants or animals, who molds life itself into forms more suited to his fancy or his needs. See that team of noble Clydesdale, as with springy step and heads held high they swing down the street. Watch the play of their massive muscles, note the beauty and strength flashing from every line. Then realize, if you can, that less than two centuries ago the ancestors of this same powerful team, undersized, long-haired, and wiry, picked a scanty living from the bleak hills of Lanarkshire, Scotland, or meekly submitted to the ignominy of being yoked to the plow with a plodding ox.

Imagine the wonder with which the rugged Scotch farmers regarded Mr. Patterson's famous "Black Horse of Flanders." He was by no means perfect as compared with some of the draft horses of today. But his size, combined with the quality and almost perfect feet and legs of the native stock, produced a type of horses that filled a long felt want.

Improved agriculture was making long strides at this time, and the need of a more satisfactory draft animal than the ox was keenly felt. From the lumbering districts, too, came the demand for a large, active, durable horse to haul the heavy logs down to the shipyards at the seashore. Glasgow, as well as other large cities, was in search of a horse with more size than the native breed, and with more action and stamina than the large cart horse of southern England.

These varied demands were met by the new type of horse that had sprung into existence by the banks of the river Clyde. The enthusiasm of the Scotch farmers of Lanarkshire knew no bounds, as they watched their horses year after year grow more nearly like the ideal toward which they were striving.

The work of improvement was further aided by Blazie, a large stylish black horse of uncertain origin. Much of the style of the Clydesdale of today is directly traceable to his influence. The fame of the Clydesdales, as the new breed came to be called, spread throughout Scotland and England. The farmers of Galloway, a county bordering on Lanarkshire, became infected with the enthusiasm of their neighbors. Galloway soon became almost as noted a Clydesdale centre as Lanarkshire itself. Gradually but steadily the improved blood spread to other counties, making its influence felt wherever it went.

A few breeders, with more ambition than wisdom, sought to further increase the size of the Clydesdales by the use of the sluggish cart horse of England. Fortunately for the future success of the breed, the majority of breeders recognized in the coarseness the slow movement, the straight pasterns, and the upright pasterns of the cart horse, defects that must be avoided if the Clydesdale was to retain its pre-eminence. It was well that they did so, for it is the style, the brisk action, the long inclined pasterns, and the sloping shoulder, together with unsurpassed quality and constitution, that made the Clydesdale a favorite on the stony streets of the city as well as on the green fields of the farm.

The strict attention which the old Scotch farmers paid to these points, and the persistence with which they culled and selected to obtain them, has given the breed a uniformity and a prepotency that is unexcelled. It is the ability to transmit his good qualities to his offspring that justly entitles the Clydesdale to the title of "the great improver." From Australia to Canada traces of his good work along this line can be found.

Not until 1842 was the first importation of Clydesdales to America made. Though greatly outnumbered by the draft horses from France, the Clydesdale's many points of excellence enabled him to carry on a winning fight that quickly made a place for him in the new world. Though still surpassed in numbers by the Percherons, the Scotch horses are increasing in popularity every day, and Clydesdale enthusiasts look confidently forward to the day when their breed shall be the great draft horse of America. Go where you will, from the snowbound prairies of the north to the cotton fields of the south,

from the flinty pavements of New York City to the fertile valleys of the West, you will find the Clydesdale in ever-increasing numbers, putting his willing shoulder to his daily task with energy and enthusiasm, doing his best to earn his daily oats—a living monument to those old farmers of Lanarkshire who builded better than they knew.

CARE OF THE WEANING COLT

If the colt has been handled properly; that is, has been kept in a paddock while the dam is working in the fields, has had for company another colt or an old horse, and has had a chance to comfort itself with green grass and some oats within reach, the weaning will not be a difficult proposition. But if it has been badly managed and allowed to depend almost entirely on milk, it should be taught to be alone part of the day and to eat grass, hay or some solid feed before it is entirely weaned from its mother's milk. Sudden weaning of young things, whether calf, colt or lamb, is not conducive to health and proper development. It nearly always involves a setback. Even then the weaning should be gradual. It should be allowed to suck once a day, then once every other day, then weaned altogether.

Having weaned the colt, what next? Keep it growing right straight along. You can do this by using a properly balanced ration and giving it plenty of exercise. Give it good shelter in winter during stormy weather. Allow it to graze as soon as there is grass to be had in the meadow or pasture, or corn blades in the cornfield, but keep it growing. Of course you must feed it a balanced ration. The grain that is nearest balanced in itself is oats. If your colt has been well bred and has had no setback, it will pay you market price for oats, no matter what that price is.

It should have clover hay, corn fodder, exercise. If you have a colt of which you are proud, don't tie it up in the stable in the winter and feed it corn and your best timothy hay, depriving it of exercise. You can make it fat and sleek and plump in this way; but you don't grow colts for fat. You grow them for muscle, and you cannot develop muscle without exercise.

Now the difference in the price when they are mature, of the colt properly weaned and cared for the first winter and one improperly weaned and cared for, may be twenty-five or fifty dollars, or even more. This takes a little time, a little trouble, a little extra expense; but no man can afford to grow a colt and not care for it properly the first winter. If properly cared for the first winter, allowed all the pasture it wants the next summer, and given any sort of decent treatment the second winter, its development is reasonably sure. Don't spoil it all now by sudden weaning, by too close confinement, by an improperly balanced ration, if you want to make the growing of horses profitable.

THE MULE

The question is often asked, "Why are not more mules raised in the West?" Outside of the railroad contractors in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan there are few mules used. The farmers of Alberta employ quite a number of mules, but when compared with the number of horses used the percentage is very small indeed.

There are perhaps two reasons why mules are not more generally used on the farm; one being that the farmers are as yet not educated to the worth of the mule, and the other that there are no jacks to breed from.

Mules can be raised cheaper than other stock. They are marketable at any time from weaning time until incapacitated by old age. They are easier to raise, easier to sell and hard to blemish. The mule is more steady when at work than the horse, less nervous, is not so liable to become exhausted, and often becomes so well instructed and trusty as to need no driver nor lines. The mule can stand more heat than the horse, can stand more abuse and hardship than a horse, but will respond as quickly as the horse to good feed and kind treatment.

The profit in mule-raising is their quick growth. At three years old they can be

sold to the same advantage as a horse at five. No kind of horse-flesh is more stable in price except pure-breds or fancy specimens. They will bring more per pound upon open market or cost less to produce in the actual value of food consumed and time and labor required.

Why do contractors employ the mule preferably to the horse? It is simply because they can get better value out of a team of mules than they can get out of a team of horses though the mules may cost them almost double the price of the horses.

THE AUTO IN ITS RIGHTFUL HOME

The automobile business with has grown with marvellous rapidity in the cities during the past ten years is now reaching out to remote districts in the country. Just as the business man of the city has found in the automobile, not only a time saver and a utility machine, but a device from which he derives his chief source of pleasure, so to the farmer to an even greater extent has the automobile proved one of the greatest boons in the realm of transportation in modern times.

Some ten years ago the keen business man, always on the lookout for something that would materially benefit him, found in the auto numerous advantages; and so attached has he become to this mechanical benefactor that to take the auto from him at the present day would mean almost as great a calamity as the losing of half his income would be. He would be simply lost without the automobile.

In the city where the business and professional men have so many conveniences, such as street cars, telephones, and other devices for conveyance and communication, of which the automobile forms such an important part, one can readily see how that to the farmer, situated as he is miles away on the prairie, what a boon the automobile really is.

As it has ever been the case that modern conveniences always radiate from the thickly populated centres to the more sparsely settled districts till finally both are linked together by an almost inseparable chain, as it were, just so is the automobile, with all the usefulness and pleasures it brings to the owner, finding its place on the farm, the place where it is most needed.

The automobile was built for quick transportation, for comfort and for pleasure; hence the farm is its rightful home.

How often does a farmer's wife complain of the loneliness and the isolation of the farm? The automobile was invented to bring cheer and sociability to her.

How often does the farmer return home from his work at night and say to his wife that he is tired (his statement is unnecessary, his looks betray his weariness), and that he has got to go to town for repairs of some urgent character? He must do his chores first, and moreover, the driving team are probably out at pasture, and have to be gone after and be fed and hitched up. Perhaps, too, one of them or both are flighty, and he has to spend time coaxing them before he can finally lead them to the barn. For this farmer the automobile was invented to remain in the farm garage with upholstered cushions and the speed of a bird to bear him to the city and back before bed time.

How often do the weary horses go to town on some important errand that requires haste, and return to the stables perhaps ruined because of their being hard driven? A gallon of gasoline would have driven the auto with the speed of the wind without misfortune.

Picture the following scene:

It is threshing time and the big machine is pounding out the golden grain. The weather is fine and there is not a moment to loose. A piston rod breaks on the engine and work ceases. A dozen men are idle, the machine stops is ten miles away and the drivers are in the barn a mile from the machine. But close to the engine, afraid of neither spark nor steam, stands the automobile. In exactly one hour the engineer has removed the broken part, paid a flying visit to the town and returned with the new rod and the machine is again running smoothly. Had horse-flesh been used instead of the auto, three times the time would have been lost to the thresherman.

Yet another little scene:

It is a hot summer Sunday afternoon, the rays of the sun beat down on the farm home, and the owner and his family vainly seeking shelter from the heat beneath the sweltering shingles. Twenty miles to the West is the cool lake shore with its wooded margin; but, alas, too far to drive

the team in the awful heat. But oh, happy thought! there is the big touring car into which mother and father and family tumble, and with gentle motion they fly through the shimmering rays of heat and are whisked away to the leafy shades.


How many instances of distress daily occur on the farm that the automobile has come to banish forever? Scores of them, yea, hundreds of them.

The automobile firms and factories are yearly putting out larger orders, and over fifty per cent. of these are now going to the country, and soon our flat Western prairies will be humming with the wheels of the auto.

Our neighbors across the border have been a little ahead of the Western farmers in the auto question. The farmers of North Dakota have foreseen the advantages that the automobile affords on the farm, and those who have purchased them would on no account be without the auto.

Listen to a few of the extracts from the letters of farmers who have purchased autos in North Dakota:—"Sorry I hadn't bought one sooner—The auto is cheaper than the team—Would not be without my auto—the auto is useful in making quick trips—One of the coming luxuries of the farm—Handy around the farm for running errands—The auto does not need to be hitched up—The auto is useful in harvest time—The auto saves horseflesh—The auto is the future handy horse."

BITTER LICK
MEDICATED
Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestive & Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from
Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred jacks from my farm here, and they have proved and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

H.B.K. BRAND

Sheep Lined Coats

keep you comfortable in cold weather.

Made especially

For the man who works outdoors.

Poultry

N.D. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

In the poultry department, Prof. Dynes has been conducting some valuable investigations. One phase of the work has been to see how long it would take to breed up scrub fowls to a pure-bred standard by taking some very ordinary Plymouth Rock cocks. In the third generation from this breeding it was hard to tell the progeny from pure-bred fowls, and in the fourth generation it was impossible to note any difference. There is in this a lesson to farmers that they can breed up their fowls without casting out the scrubs, by keeping pure-bred males of one breed.

After a number of experiments to determine a satisfactory poultry house for the northern climate, Prof. Dynes favors a cold house of single boarding with prepared roofing on three sides and roof, the back wall being made of double boards. The open curtain front is advised for good ventilation, and

well-fed and well-cared-for hen will lay 60 eggs during the three spring months, enough to pay her board for the entire year.

Culling, selection, elimination, kept constantly in mind, and continually practiced, will mean healthier fowls, earlier pullets, and eggs when they are most wanted.

DESTROY THE WOLVES

Agricultural Guide:—I am going to write you on a subject that you may probably think a little "off color" on grain growing, but as it is quite an important matter with farmers generally I hope you will find space for my letter. My complaint as complaint it is, is the almost utter uselessness of trying to raise poultry unless something is done to destroy the prairie wolves. I do not know of a single farmer in this district that has not lost a considerable number of fowl this summer and several of my neighbors have lost all but three or four. This country of ours can-

Who is going to make a business of catching wolves when one district will give a small bounty and the next one nothing? The provincial government should give the bounty and will do it if they have any regard for a branch of the farm that would be extremely profitable if some encouragement was given.

C. EVEREST.

Beaverdale, Sask.

POULTRY NOTES

Too generous feeding with over-stimulating food is usually responsible for several ovarian troubles in fowls. The oviduct may become covered with fat and prevent the secretions which form the shell from reaching the egg. The result will be a shell-less, or "soft" egg. Fowls becoming "egg-bound" is due to the same cause. A rupture of a blood-vessel in the ovarium, from over-feeding, will produce clots of blood in eggs. Remedy: Give each dozen fowls a 1 oz. packet of Epsom salts in their morning food for two alternate days, and reduce the feeding generally. Maize should be avoided.

Most authorities believe that white diarrhoea in chicks is caused by the growth of mold spores. Chicks may contract this disease from an unsanitary incubator, or if the machines are operated in damp cellars without sufficient sunlight to purify the air, disastrous results from this dread scourge are likely to occur. Sanitation and thorough disinfection are the best means of combating this disease.

Hens and cats are more friendly with each other than dogs with either. I have a Leghorn pullet that pulls the cat's ears and chases and is chased by the feline in regulation kitten frolic style. I once saw a mamma cat mothering a brood of chicks and a hen in Morris, Illinois, that took excellent care of a litter of kittens until they were grown up.

They say feed does not make hens lay. No, but the man behind the feed pail does. The great secret in feeding is giving the hen the feed that she wants and when she wants it. The man who gives his hens a certain amount of mash and grain all the year round will fatten his hens when they are not laying and starve them when they are laying.

If you want clean eggs you must keep the nest boxes clean, but that isn't everything. If Mrs. Hen has to walk through a mud puddle on her way to the bank, she will claw every egg that has been deposited in advance of her to an extent that its own mother wouldn't be able to recognize it.

Two common ways of testing the age of dressed poultry. One is if the breast bone is soft and pliable the chicken is likely young, or if grown out perhaps of uncertain age; another, if the feet are left on, a bright, smooth surface would indicate youthfulness, and rather a shriveled foot old age.

The quickest way to "break up" a setting hen is to shut her up a day with a rooster. One day of exclusive society with the male bird will usually cause her to forget her maternal instinct and she will soon get back among the layers.

The fellow who never makes a mistake never does anything. Keep busy experimenting with your chickens and your mistakes will teach you the true way to success.

The experience of one of the large Eastern poultry farms is that oyster shells give the chicks heavy bone. We are trying the experiment and hope to be able to report the same result.

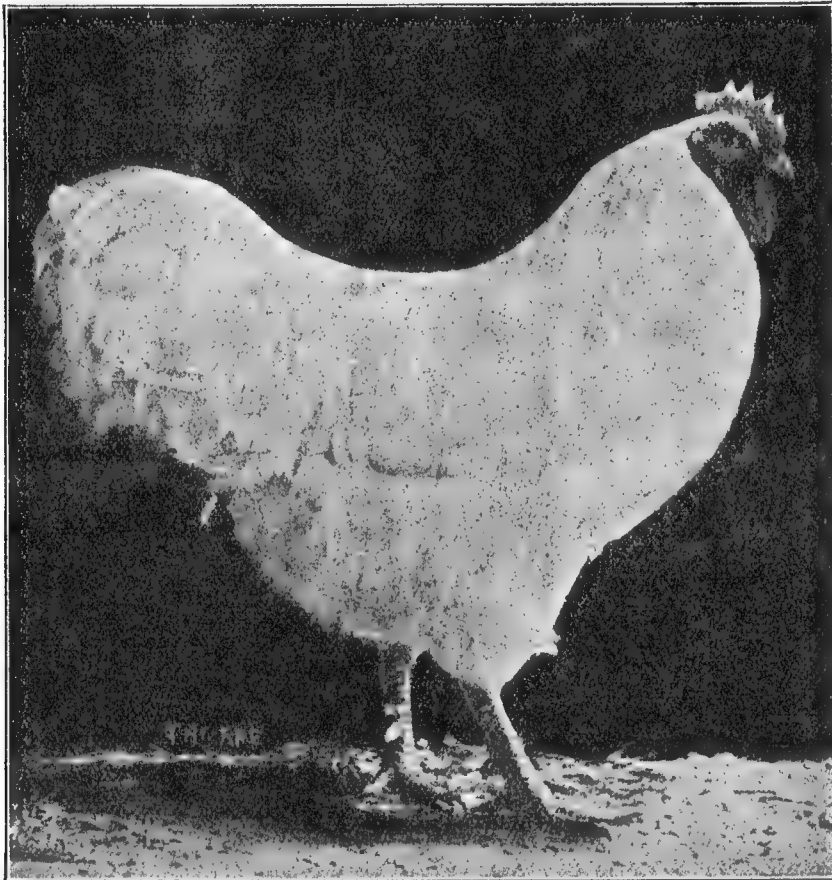
We quote from a leading poultry writer and experiment station man: "Eggs exposed to freezing temperature, if not actually frozen, may still retain their fertility." Would hate to run the risk, wouldn't you?"

Don't be stingy with the kerosene when you paint the roosts with it once or twice a week.

It's the nervous, eager, hungry, jostling, rustling, scratching, singing cackling hen that most helps to fill the egg basket.

Get your hens as fat as butter and then you'll have eggs—to buy.

TYPE OF THE PROFITABLE FOWL FOR THE WEST



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK

also a second curtain hanging in front of the roosts that can be let down on cold nights to keep the fowls reasonably warm.

RAISE ONLY GOOD LAYERS

Do not blame your pullets this winter when they are not laying. You should have known just which hens were furnishing the eggs from which the pullets were hatched; the chances on the average farm are that the eggs from the poorer layers were used just the same as those from the good layers. Do not set eggs from the whole flock; gradually eliminate the drones.

It is surprising how large a proportion of the average flock is useless or worse than useless; the non-producers are in the way of the workers and prevent them from doing their best.

Mark or brand the first thrifty pullets to begin laying this fall. During the early winter carefully note their performance, and from these banded hens and pullets make up your next year's breeding pen. You will be surprised at the increased vigor and productiveness of your flock. If your hens are not responding to good treatment with a good average egg yield, try increasing that average by cutting out the non-producers. A well-bred, well-housed,

not be beat for raising poultry of all kinds, but what is the use; it is a costly affair to enclose with wire netting, and the result is extremely unsatisfactory when done. My father raised somewhere about 50 turkeys this year but the wolves got so attentive that he purchased wire netting, kept the mothers in and let the young ones ramble around; thus giving them a better chance. But the young ones stayed around and did not seem to care to get down to business without the old birds, and taking them all round they are a pretty poor looking lot. Now the agricultural papers are always dinning into our ears "Go in for poultry and more poultry." I would like to bring their attention to the fact that we farmers are not so blind that we do not know what pays and what don't. If those same papers would kindly help us to get the government (not the overburdened councils) to give a good substantial bounty of say about three dollars a head they would soon see plenty of poultry being raised for market. The government should certainly take the matter up as it must certainly mean thousands of dollars lost to this province alone. It is no earthly use saddling it onto the councils, one district may take it up but the wolves have to be caught in that district only, which of course knocks wolf catching flat.

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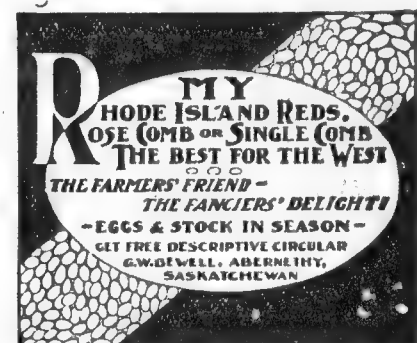
Each sheet is pressed, not
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fit accurately without waste.
Any desired size or gauge,
straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

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Western Canada Factory:
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We are open to buy Dressed Turkeys and will pay highest Cash prices for same.

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The
Home Bank
of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the First day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager

By order of the Board, Toronto, Oct. 6th.

Winnipeg Office - 426 Main St.

BRANCH OFFICES also at
Crystal City, Grandview, Goodlands, Lyleton,
Neepawa, Sintaluta, Welwyn, Sask.,
Fernie, B.C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Live Stock

POTATOES AS CATTLE FEED

Several inquiries have been received this season asking what value is possessed by potatoes as a feed for stock, especially cattle. The low price of potatoes this year had left a great amount of the crop in the producer's hands, and to realize any profit on the crops many were obliged to find some other outlet than the regular market. One farmer in Dakota gives his experience in feeding potatoes as follows:

"Having a dairy, and plenty of small potatoes this winter, I thought I would try feeding them to my cows. I had no pigs to feed them to, and even if I had, I should have fed them to the cows, if the value had been equal, and it is a good deal more trouble to cook and mash the potatoes, and mix in meal than to feed them raw. Out of the dairy of ten cows, two were fresh, and two were farrow, the rest being due to freshen before April 20th, except one, due in May. The ten were fed one bushel per day among them, beginning early in January, but the fresh cows, which were getting one pound of grain to three pounds of milk, showed no effect. The other eight were getting one pound of grain to four of milk, and after one week of feeding potatoes, they came right up on their yield. I will give their record of the six cows with calf, and also that of the two farrow ones, three weeks before, and one month after I started the potatoes.

Week	Six Cows	Two Cows
Commencing		
Dec. 12	605	204
Dec. 19	610	203
Dec. 26	541	203
Jan. 2	573	203
Jan. 9	628	232
Jan. 16	637	240
Jan. 23	530	232

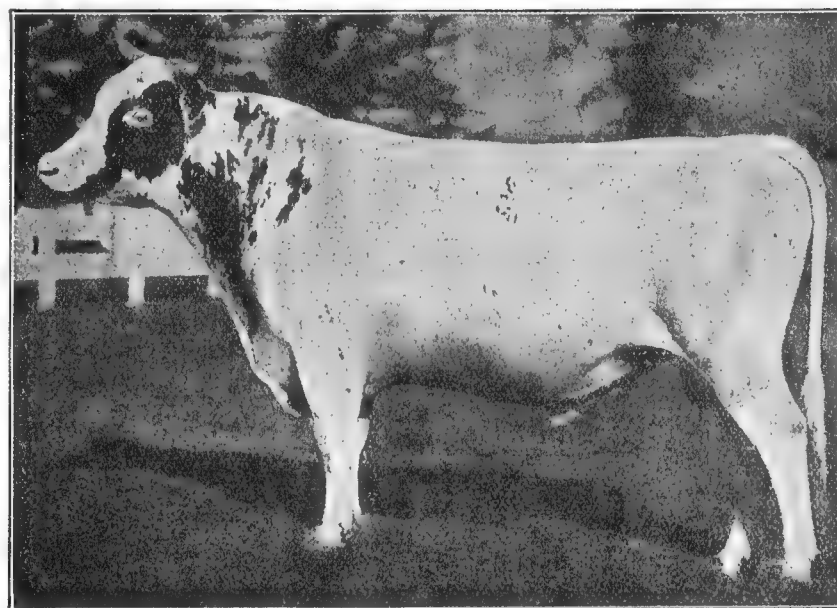
"It was during the week of January 2nd, that the regular feeding of potatoes began, although some had been fed before that time. It will be noticed that although the farrow cows did not fall appreciably during the two weeks beginning December 19th and 26th, respectively, the six with calf dropped from 610 lbs. to 541 lbs., or 69 lbs. It is only fair to suppose that this drop was not due to any outside condition or the farrow one would have fallen off to the same extent, whereas, their difference was only one pound, a negligible quantity. It is also fair to suppose, that had the potatoes not been fed, these six would have continued to drop, and the two farrow ones would have remained the same during the whole time. We find, however, a gain of 16 pounds a week for each cow between December 26th and January 16th, including those which were farrow. At the price I received at this time for milk, \$1.78 per 100 pounds, this figures out to 40.9 cents per bushel apiece per week. This is the amount the potatoes brought, owing simply to the increased production caused by them. Since, without potatoes they probably would have continued to fall off, still more should be credited to the potatoes, but 41 cents per bushel is pretty good. Many of these potatoes were unsalable, even as small ones, there being many of them which had been partly frozen. They were not even cut, so the only labor was that of feeding them. These cows have 40 pounds of good silage per day, so that they were not in need of succulent food. If they had been they would come up even more on their milk yield.

"I thought at first that perhaps their ration was too narrow to furnish them sufficient carbohydrates as the grain fed was cotton-seed meal and pea meal—but had this been the case the two fresh cows would have shown more gain; and their ration was narrower; whereas, they showed none. If I had fed these eight cows one pound of grain to three pounds of milk, and they had risen on their milk flow as much as they did on the potatoes, the grain equivalent of one bushel of these potatoes would have been 13 pounds, worth 20 cents. As after trial with more grain than one pound to four of milk, I had decided that that was the most profitable ratio, for cows that were drying up, I feel certain that the amount of grain would have had no more than that much effect, and it might have had less. Under these circumstances, I feel justified in

concluding that potatoes are worth at least, 20 cents a bushel, to feed cows."

MANITOBA STUDENTS WIN AT ST. PAUL

The team of students from the Manitoba agricultural college, who take part in the judging competition at the Chicago International Fat Stock Show on Nov. 26, made a clean up at the St. Paul Fat Stock Show on November 15, when they captured the grand total and individual honors for stock judging. Four colleges were entered with teams composed of five men. The following colleges took part: North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba. The contest was superintended by Professor Andrew Boss, of the University of Minnesota.



The Ayrshire Bull "Pearlstone of Glenora," first in aged class and Champion Western Fair, London, Ont.

H. O. Teller and A. J. Wallace, editor and manager of the Minnesota Farmer, with A. J. Lovejoy, of Illinois, acted as the committee of judges for the competition. Four animals in each of the following classes of stock, market hogs, fat lambs, fat steers and draft geldings, were judged by the contestants, and reasons were given orally to the committee. Sixty per cent. was allowed for placing and forty for reasons. In the grand total on all four classes Manitoba won first with a score of 1,600 points, Minnesota second with 1,528, North Dakota third with 1,273, and South Dakota fourth with 1,200.

Lead Individually

In individual standing, A. J. McMillan, of Manitoba, was first with 324 points, L. E. Paterson, Minnesota second with 347 and J. C. Smith, Manitoba, third with 344. C. H. Krahler, Minnesota, was fourth, with 324 points, L. E. Paterson,

Minnesota, fifth with 314, and R. G. Kerr, North Dakota, sixth with 308.

A. Blackstock and E. W. Jones, the other members of the Manitoba team, stood tenth and twelfth respectively. The class of stock used in the competition was of a very high order, and was representative of the general run of exhibits to the show.

A new feature this year is the splendid grain exhibit.

The Manitoba team spent Wednesday and Thursday studying types of stock found at the show, and Friday and Saturday were occupied in visiting the Minnesota Agricultural college and several large stock farms in the vicinity of Minneapolis, after which they proceeded on their journey to Chicago, stops being made at several stock farms en route.

CROSS-BREDS VS. PURE-BREDS

Everyone engaged in general farming ought to be interested in the production of pork on account of the high prices prevailing. There is every probability of these figures being maintained for some

your hogs for sale. You have to spend a large amount in advertising and keep everlastingly at it until you get a reputation, when you can cut the "ad." account to some extent. Most buyers do not come to your farm to see your stock, but write, asking descriptions, etc., and end by requesting that you ship the hogs to them "on approval." If the animal strikes their fancy, they keep him; if not, they send the hog back at the owner's expense.

Now, take the other side of the case. In buying purebred hogs to cross it is only necessary to get large young sows, not too ragged in conformation, but with no requirements as to points. They must, however be pure-bred. These can be bought for less than half price from almost any reputable breeder, as there are always pigs in every litter whose only defect is markings. The same rule applies to the boar. Be careful to see that he is not related to any of the sows.

It has been my experience that if you mate a Berkshire boar to a Poland-China sow or any of the pure-bred sows the pigs of this union grow faster and are much larger when six months old than pigs the same age by parents of the same breed. But if the cross is repeated the same results do not follow; it seems the offspring of cross-breds commence to degenerate. As a rule a sow will produce thrifty pigs until she is eight years old and the male will retain his vigor equally long. When your sows are six years old, serve to some pedigreed boar of the same breed and keep the best of the pigs to replenish your stock when their old age compels you to sell your sows to the butcher.

I made more money on my registered Berkshires than on my cross-breds, because I could only get three and a half cents per pound gross for the latter. If I could have gotten the prices now ruling for pork, the cross-breds would have come out ahead. Where anyone has plots sown in Alfalfa, rape and cow-peas, respectively, grazing them in the order named and then turning the hogs into the sweet-potato patch—which ought to be large enough to feed the hogs two months—the cost of raising pork today won't exceed more than four cents per pound gross, under our Virginia conditions. Of course you have to feed a little corn all the time and a good deal in finishing off.

Altogether I think it much more satisfactory to raise hogs to sell as pork than to sell as breeding stock, because you always have a good pork market at your command.—The Farmer.

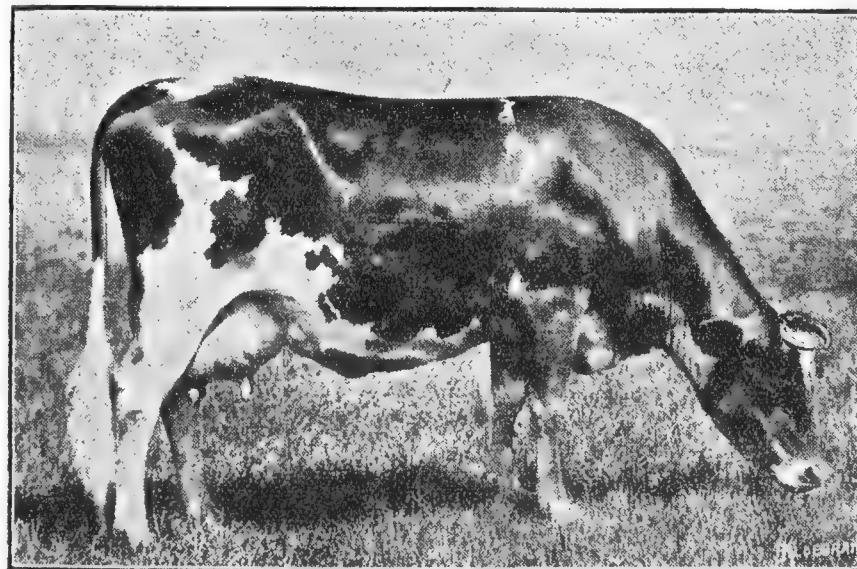
THE FATTENING OF SHEEP

During this month, cool enough weather is likely to prevail to warrant stating the process of fattening such old ewes or lambs as are to be sold for mutton. Cool weather is preferable to warm for sheep fattening, for the reason that it usually whets the appetite, as well as makes it possible for the sheep to be confined in small quarters and still be comfortable. While exercise is highly essential for all breeding stock, fattening stock will be found to make more rapid gains when confined to a small place where little energy is expended in moving about. In case of warm weather, however, sheep are so uncomfortable when crowded together that their appetite is considerably retarded. Cool weather is quite an essential feature of economic fattening.

Fattening sheep should be given a ration that appeals to their appetites. It should consist of good roughage, such as second crop clover, which gives bulk and some nutrients; grain, such as corn and barley, screenings, which supply the fattening elements; roots which are succulent and serve as an appetizer; and lastly, oil cake, or some such material, which furnishes nitrogen to build up and repair body tissue. In addition, plenty of both salt and water should be given.

Of roughage, the sheep should be given about all they will eat. This is something which keeps them busy and satisfies them, yet is not likely to oversupply them with nutrients. The rack in which the roughage is fed should be cleaned out every day and the stems, stalks, or other coarse stuffs which the sheep have rejected should be given either to the horses or cattle.

Of the grain, only a little should be given at first, and this amount be gradually increased from day to day until at the end of two or three weeks the lamb of average size is receiving from one and a half to two pounds of grain daily. If put at once onto full feed the sheep are likely to become foundered and are often permanently injured; in any event, they



"Dairymaid of Pinehurst," Champion three-year-old cow of the world. Owned by W. W. Marsh, Iowa

are given more than their stomachs, when unaccustomed to it, can handle, and the food is voided from their bodies without being of any benefit to them. When accustomed to it, a sheep can handle a goodly amount of grain to real advantage, and to such an amount of ration should gradually be worked.

The oil cake should constitute about one-tenth of the brain ration. The roots should be fed at the rate of a pound and a half or two pounds per sheep per day.

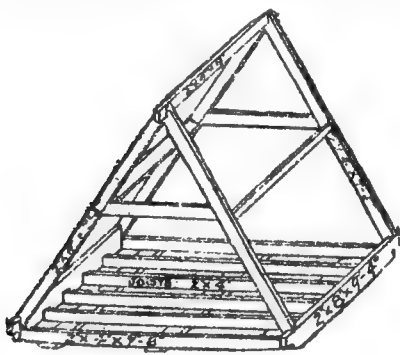
Regularity of feeding is one of the first requisites to success in sheep fattening. No one ever did produce uniform or economic gains by feeding only when the spirit moved him or when he "could get to it." There should be a regular hour for feeding, and this should be strictly observed. The reasons for this are obvious. One is that the sheep is in a much more calm and peaceful state of mind when it gets its feed on time than when it has to wait for it; energy is, therefore, not expended in anxious moving about nor in fretfulness. When over-hungry digestive juices flow all along the tract, as when we say the mouth waters, and, there being no food to digest, they are wasted. Also, when the hours for feeding are regular, the system has time to digest the food and rid itself of the refuse, before more is taken into the body; whereas, if the meals come too close together there is no opportunity for evacuation nor for a brief period of rest. The system, both more easily and more thoroughly digests food regularly received.

It should not be necessary to say that comfortable quarters should be provided for the sheep, where they will be protected from chilling rains and biting blasts. They must be kept free from colds and snotty nose if they are to gain rapidly. A tight barn is not necessary nor desirable for them, as they have warm coats, but a dry barn free from draughts is. No detail that looks to the increased comfort or improved health of the fattening sheep, no matter how trivial it may seem, is neglected by the careful shepherd, and he is the one who makes money on mutton. —The Farmer.

A GOOD PORTABLE HOG HOUSE

The Wisconsin state experiment station has designed and recommends an A-shaped hoghouse, a picture of which is shown herewith. It is important to have the rafters cut the right length so that boards ten feet long cut in the middle will exactly fit for roof boards.

The station recommends that this house have a floor; as, without a floor the hogs root holes into the dirt which fill with water even though the house be



located on high, well-drained land. In dry times a dirt floor works up into a dust bed.

The following lumber is necessary for the house just described: Nine pieces 1 x 12 inches, 16 feet long and 11 O. G. battens 16 feet long for roof; five pieces 1 inch by 12 to 14 feet long for ends; one piece two inches by 4 inches, 10 feet long for ridge; two pieces 2 inches by 8 inches 10 feet long for plates; seven pieces 2 inches by 4 inches 16 feet long for rafters and braces in frame; three pieces 2 inches by 6 inches, 8 feet long, for runners; four pieces one inch by 12 inches, 16 feet long, rough, for flooring.

While you still have time to arrange for that supply of water for the stock, it is a good time to reflect over the bad days last winter when the supply ran short. A tank of sufficient capacity supplied by ram, engine or mill is a great convenience. Individual piping through the barns is still better. There is still time to attend to this matter.

The small amount of oats and clean hay that a weanling colt will eat the first winter does not cost much money but will pay

more interest on the investment than the same amount of feed given to almost any other animal on the farm. The reason is that the gains made the first winter are permanent and decide the future scale and weight of that colt when matured. The way to grow big horses is to keep the colt growing every day of its life, especially the first winter.

A long toe or a broken hoof is very often the cause of sprains or limb troubles in colts. Try walking in a lop-sided or run-over shoe for a while and see what it means. Then get a chisel, mallet and paring knife and trim up the feet of those colts that have been running out all summer. It only takes a little while and may save you money. The handling will do the colts good anyway.

Before the horses are put on dry feed it is a mighty good plan to have the teeth gone over and floated wherever necessary. This is especially true of old horses and the colts getting their permanent teeth. The cause of lack of thrift can in many cases be traced indirectly to ulcerated teeth or rough edges that lacerate the mouth. It will save you money to have a veterinarian go over your horses' teeth at least once a year.

DRIED HOOFS

A condition that bothers horsemen quite frequently, is that of dried or brittle hoofs, and this is more especially noticed during the fall months. Most authorities agree, that while this condition may be due, in part, to dry weather, that it more often indicates a debilitated condition of the animal and a lack of proper nourishment. The time honored method of treating a case of this kind is the use of a cold mud poultice. However, one authority suggests that allowing the horse to stand his feet in cold mud over night is about as comfortable and beneficial as if the owner were compelled to do the same thing. For immediate remedies, it is suggested that the horse's feet be bathed in warm water and then oiled, preferably with olive oil. It will be noted in most cases that brittle hoofs are also thin hoofs, and the only way of properly remedying this condition is to increase the rations which the horse is receiving, and be careful to give him the most nourishing feed. This will increase the circulation of the horse, and enable him to build up hoofs that will be stronger and possessed of the proper amount of moisture.

THE WESTERN FARMERS

(By Thos. G. Robson, Dauphin, Man.)
Forward Western farmers
Holding now your own;
See King Trust before you,
Tread the tyrant down.
Fear ye not his boasting,
Threats no longer dread,
Doomed are all his trusts now,
Tariff almost dead.

Chorus:—

Forward Western farmers,
Freedom's banner wave;
'Neath whose blood-red ensign
Never breathes a slave.

Ask no tax nor favor;
Work shall make us free.
Tax not bread of needy
Friends across the sea.
Open doors our purpose,
Where shall enter in
All who, to befriend us,
Help our kith and kin.

Forward, Western farmers,
Even as of old
Freemen dragged the tyrant,
From his fortress bold
One king, one aim, united,
Clasp hands, o'er the sea,
Forward Western farmers,
Yours the victory.

In addition to the annual appropriation of the state of Minnesota of \$5,500 to its department for instruction in poultry keeping, that state has recently given ten thousand dollars for the establishment of a poultry plant at the state agricultural college.

A quick way to fatten old hens is to put them in a moderately dark room and feed them a mixture of corn meal and wheat middlings mixed somewhat thin. Give plenty of pure water and all of the feed they will eat up clean and in a couple of weeks they will be ready to tip the beam at top weight.

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delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

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makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

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Conducted by Margaret

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OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.
 To maintain the Girls' Club Room at 274 Hargrave Street.
 To hold "Toy Mission" and entertainment for at least 3,000 children.

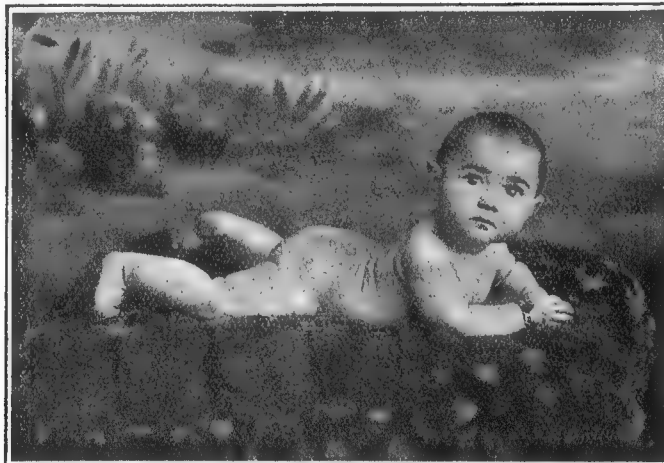
KEEP YOUR SMILE PINNED ON

It may give another cheer;
 It may soothe another's fear;
 It may help another's fight,
 If your smile's on light.

KEEP THE HEART TENDER

Keep the heart tender, kindly and true;
 Water it freely with love's gentle dew;
 Garner its harvest of rich burnished gold;
 Let in the sunshine and shut out the col.

Keep the heart tender with flowers and fine deeds,
 And the sweets of their perfume will choke out the weeds;
 And the soft beams of pity, of mercy, and love,
 Will yield to the glory that bursts from above.
 Keep the heart tender with holy desires,
 And they'll freshen its altars and quench the fierce fires
 Of hatred, and envy, of sins ever new;
 Keep the heart tender, pure, kindly and true.



A Sunshine Baby

SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—We have now reached another milestone in the history of the Sunshine work. A central home and club room has been opened at 274 Hargrave St., opposite Eaton's store. There will be sleeping accommodation for six transients, and also I trust in a few weeks to open the "Cafeteria" that I have been talking and writing about for the past twelve months. The object is to have a mid-day lunch from 11.30 to 2.30 p.m. The room would then be available for club purposes from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. The physical training class, dressmaking and various lectures will be given as the needs arise. The meal must be served at a cost of no more than 10 cents. That is, meat, potatoes and gravy, tea, bread and butter. If this can be done I feel sure that many girls will be glad indeed to avail themselves of this pleasant home and cheap lunch room.

THE MUSICIAN

I love the smooth piano keys,
 They're pleasant, too, to play.
 It's fun to go now up, now down,
 An I hear the things they say.
 The basement notes are very cross
 And call out, "Don't you dare!"
 The attic notes are scared to death—
 The front door notes don't care.
 And when I'm tired of doing that,
 I play a real duet.
 It's Peter, Peter Something—what
 The rest is I forget.
 It's very hard and only played
 Upon the darky keys.
 I'm glad I'm musical and know
 So many things to please.

SANTA CLAUS AND THE ANNUAL TOY MISSION

"I have always thought of Christmas time as a good time, a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time. the only time I know of in the long calendar of the year when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely and to think of people near them as if they were really fellow passengers to the grave, and not on other journeys, and therefore, I believe it has done me good and will do me good, and I say 'God bless it.'"
 In these words Dickens has immortalized the Christmas feeling. It is indeed a time when we all feel that we must scatter as much love and kindness as possible on the little children not blessed with the joy a child should have at this, the jolliest season of the year. We remember the destitute, the homeless, the shivering and famished. At the cosy fireside with peace and plenty around us, how can we do other at Christmas than remember these in loneliness and distress? Christmas quickens the imagination, awakens memories.

What an opportunity is Christmas for old and young! We can flood their hearts with pleasure. We can lighten their loads and help them to forget their burdens. It is ours to make their eyes gleam, to startle them into laughter, to drive them away back to the days when life seemed all sunshine. Such a little thing will make all the difference. A call, a smile, a gift, 5 cent doll or toy, a word, anything to show that they were remembered.

WHO'LL ASSIST?

Toys, dolls, dressed or undressed, good warm garments suitable for children from 5 to 12 years of age, home made candies, books, picture post cards, scraps, mitts, stockings, boots.

Who'll take collecting cards or mite boxes? Margaret desires to have many thousands of toys in time for the Christmas distribution and for the Toy Mission. The date for returning cards has been fixed for December 20th. Our members and readers have not therefore, too much time in which to send in their contributions. Now, dear Sunbeams, where are your applications? To my reader and friends, old and new, young and old, I appeal to make the coming Christmas the jolliest ever known. Yours lovingly,
 MARGARET.

Miss Blanche Salmon will start the fund with the smallest contribution possible to prove the value of "cents" in our Sunshine work.

TOY MISSION FUND

Miss Blanche Salmon..... 1 cent

EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged ..\$8.75
 A. P. McKinnon, Crystal City 1.00
 Mrs. McLachlan25
 Mr. J. Green25
 Mrs. P. Green25
 Miss Lena Menzies50
 Mrs. Jas. Bossett25
 Mrs. H. Arnison25
 Mrs. Robt. Cutting25
 Mrs. A. Edgar25
 Mrs. Duncan McCuaig25
 M. A. McNeil20
 S. M. Lake25
 Mrs. C. Lamont25
 Mrs. Hy. Paul50
 Mrs. Geo. Matthews50
 M. Madill25
 M. Barker10
 C. McKelvey10
 Bertie Taylor50
 Pearl McLaughlin10
 Rory McLaughlin10
 Mr. Val Cox50

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE FOR GIRLS' HOME

Coal from Hargrave & Co.
 Wood, Sprague & Co.
 Curtains and wall paper, Mrs. W. J. Boyd.
 Oil cloth for hall and passages, Canadian Furniture Co.
 Oil cloth for two bedrooms, Robinson & Co.
 Sitting room and dining room oil cloth from Eaton's.
 Oilcloth for one bed room from Hudson's Bay.
 Galt coal for cooking stove, J. D. Clark.
 Parcel for Sale of Work, Mrs. Jas. Barrett, Bagot.

BURYING OUR SORROWS

A bereaved widow who was much given to bewailing her loss was found singing "Go bury thy sorrow," while the tears streamed down her face. Her little girl looked up in her mother's tear-stained face and said naively, "Aren't you digging it all up again, Mother?" And the widow determined that for the sake of the living

she would look upward and "bury her sorrow" in reality.

AN OLD FRIEND

Dear Margaret:—It is a long time since I have written to you and now I will begin. I hope you and all the members had a good Thanksgiving, for I know I had. I saw in the paper that Harold Green is getting well and I hope he will continue writing letters, for I always like to read them. Did those babies that were for adoption get into nice homes? I will send you some more Sunday School cards as soon as I can. I go to school every day and I have a good time. I hope your work will continue and that it may become of great use in the end. I will close now, wishing all the sick ones a happy future.
 ANNIE A. McCONNELL.

Hamiota, Man.

Glad to hear from you. List of sick members will be published soon so that my loving chicks may write to them. Cards sent to Harold yesterday, and many thanks.
 MARGARET.

WORDS OF CHEER

Dear Margaret:—I thought I would write a few lines to let you know that I am sending a few papers hoping they will cheer some one on their way. I hope the Sunshine Guild is progressing in its work of charity. I guess I will close my short letter, wishing the Guild success and prosperity.
 QUEENIE WHITING.

Melfort, Sask.

Glad to hear from you. Yes the Guild is progressing in a wonderful way. Write often and tell me more of yourself.
 MARGARET.

FROM HAROLD GREEN

Dear Margaret:—I was much pleased to receive the parcel of shirtwaists you so kindly sent me. You will be glad to know I am getting along very nicely in my classes, especially reading point print, spelling and arithmetic. Next year, if all is well, I shall be promoted to higher classes in almost everything. We are having delightful weather here with no snow so far though there has been snow in some parts of Ontario. With much love, I am your little Sunshine boy,
 HAROLD GREEN.

Brantford, Ont.

A LITTLE HELPER

Dear Margaret:—I must write and thank you for membership card and button. I am very sorry I did not write before but we have been very busy threshing. I go to school every day. We have very good teacher, we have lots of fun with her. I have a calf of my own. Daddy has three horses, five cattle and five pigs. Now I will tell you how many there are of us children, five, two boys and three girls. I am sending you twenty-five cents which I hope will help a little. Good bye for now.
 MOSTYN WILLIAMS.

Holmfild, Man.

Glad you like the membership card and button. Many thanks for the 25 cents. Won't you send the names of your brothers and sisters so that I may send membership cards.
 MARGARET.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—I received your welcome letter and would be very pleased to become a member of your Sunshine Club. If you will please forward me a badge.
 BERTHA SIMS.

Elm Park Farm.

Kindly send me full address and I shall have much pleasure in forwarding button and membership card.
 MARGARET.

SENT A PARCEL

Dear Margaret:—The children wanted to send something so I am letting them send this parcel. The woman that works here gave them a dress also to send. Hope this will be some good.
 TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

Deloraine.

God bless your loving hearts. The goods were indeed useful. Won't you send your name, so that I can forward membership cards.
 MARGARET.

RECEIVED THE BUTTON

Dear Margaret:—I received your letter with the button the other day. I was very pleased to get it. Thanks very much for the button, I think it is very pretty. You asked in your letter if I thought I could start a Sunshine band among my school friends. I do not think I can as it is only a small country school. I sent some Sunday School papers to you the other day. I hope they arrived safely. Wishing you all success in your good work, I will close.
 JEAN ABEL.

Hazel Cliffe, Sask.

Many thanks for Sunday School papers, also for your kind wishes. Perhaps if you talked over the Sunshine with your teacher she would help you to form a branch.
 MARGARET.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

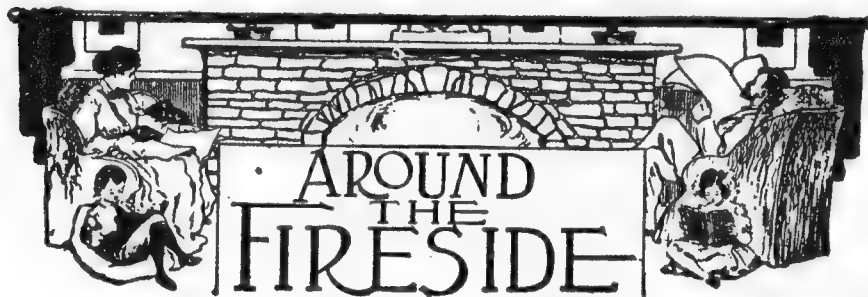
Name

Age

Address

Makes lighter,
 whiter, better
 flavored bread
 —produces
 more loaves
 to barrel.

PURITY
 FLOUR



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Food in Health and Disease

By Mrs. Muir

A synopsis of Mrs. Muir's address to the Labor League is as follows: "Scientists have told us that we require carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen in order to build up and repair the waste of the human body, that it takes these from the food we eat and rejects as waste matter other constituents. Newer scientists tell us that since the human body is composed of almost all the known elements it, to be kept in health, must extract in proportion as they are needed all of these from food, air, water, etc. There is no such thing as a perfect food, because no two stomachs treat food in the same way and no food will be of equal service to the sedentary person and the person of action, nor will it be equally adapted to summer and winter or for consumption in every part of the earth's surface. Under various conditions the same food may prove a benefit, an incumbrance and a poison.

"To illustrate, let us visit an electroplating or metal refining warehouse. Here we see a large vat containing a pile of scrap metal. A workman pours into the vat a large quantity of a special acid, switches on an electric current and awaits results. In a few hours he would find his junk pile considerably changed. Every particle of copper has sweated itself out leaving a mass of dirty residue, and at the electrically negative end of the vat there is a huge lump of solid and pure copper.

"Should the workman wish to gather all the silver or gold from the junk pile he would use a different acid in the vat and alter the temperature to suit the desired results.

"To apply the illustration, the body might be likened to the vat, the electric current represents animal magnetism or man's finer forces, the workman is man's will or desire, the junk heap of metal represents the food variety, and the varied acids that may from time to time fill the vat are similar to the constantly changing conditions of the stomach and circulatory fluids brought about by the varied changes of thought, feeling and passion of the person.

"The question that resolves itself into not 'what kind of food shall we eat,' but 'what kind of thought shall we indulge in previous to eating?' for it is the thoughts and emotions just previous to eating that have the strongest determining effect upon the quality of the food extracted from the pulpy mass that enters the human stomach.

"When the mind is ill at ease, inharmonious, fretted with thoughts of anger, hatred, jealousy, etc., it tends to draw from the food all the alkalies and these quickly clog the body with starchy matter, bringing about in time a chronic condition of disease.

"If the mind is easy, contented, harmonious, it tends to draw from the food all the clean acids which cleanse and sustain the body. There was sound philosophy, although our teachers may not have realized it in impressing upon our childish minds the necessity of grace before meals, for to have the mind in a reverent attitude just previous to eating is to assure the body of the best possible nourishment for it in the food eaten."

The speaker here gave many illustrations of disease caused by various thoughts and then proceeded to analyze food itself as a factor in health. White bread was denounced as a poison except in homeopathic doses. It is a potent factor in causing catarrh and deafness by destroying the sensitiveness of the ears. Potatoes were denounced as causing lymphatic congestions, sensuality, dysentery and diphtheria. In countries where the potato is not eaten diphtheria is practically unknown. Diphtheria exists in the heart first. The potato tends to form fibrinous clots in the heart, and this

manifests itself in the throat. Little use to swab the throat while the heart is affected. Gargle the throat with cayenne pepper, cleanse the system with a light acid diet and the diphtheric condition quickly disappears. A general survey was given of the most common foods and the recognized methods of supplying the body's wants in salts from mineral products denounced as fallacious. When an animal is caught licking a piece of rusty old iron or railway track to supply its blood with iron then we may expect "iron pills" to put health into our bodies and color into our cheeks.

"Let us never forget," concluded the speaker, "that the food of one person is the incumbrance of another. If we in our ignorance and selfishness surfeit our bodies with unwholesome foods and our minds with degrading thoughts we are making it that much harder for those in our immediate surroundings to live clean, wholesome lives. We cannot live unto ourselves alone. It behooves us, then, to use the utmost care in the selection

carry me to my patients," laughed the doctor; "I will be off at once, seeing I must go afoot."

A little later the doctor set off on his round of calls. The first patient he wished to see was his niece, Rosemary, who had sprained her ankle the day before. The doctor made his way through the snow, thoroughly enjoying the spotless whiteness surrounding him and the keen fresh air. Rosemary greeted him with smiling surprise.

"You dear Uncle Jack!" she cried; "Bertha and I were both sure you would not be able to come to-day, when we heard King Bruce was lame."

"A fine doctor I would be, to let a lame horse keep me from calling on my patients!" the doctor answered, as he unwound his muffler, unbuttoned his coat, and sat down beside his niece.

"But how do you do it, anyway, Uncle Jack—find time for everything?" Rosemary asked.

"By doing only the things I believe worth while, and by making every stroke count. That is the secret, lassie," the doctor answered.

"That is easier said than done, Uncle Jack," chimed in Bertha, who, having followed the doctor into the room, had heard his last words.

"It is not difficult if we make it a practice to

'Do the things we must
Before the things we may,' "

Dr. Jack answered.

"I'm glad you feel that way, and didn't let King Bruce and the snow and other things keep you away, Uncle Jack," Rosemary said.

Bertha did not speak, but stood looking thoughtfully on while the ailing ankle was being dressed, giving such assistance as her uncle needed.

After the doctor had gone, Bertha set the red geranium plant in the sunshine



Home of Philip Harper at Springside, Sask.

of our food and in our mental attitude before meals."

BIG FEET COMING

Will they ever succeed, those women who have made themselves champions of that dread of their sex, from the Chinese lady to the French woman of fashion, the big foot?

The vogue of the big foot has been started in Munich, home of the German art, and in distinguished circles, it is said. An Austrian lady, Baroness Mohn, while travelling in the Bavarian highlands, came to the conclusion that French shoes and high heels for mountain climbing were not only dangerous, but ugly and in bad taste. It was but a step to the cult of the big foot.

Of course, the wits are having their fun with the big one, just as they have always had with the little one, but the ladies intend even to dance at Court in shoes of ample size. And what is more, their little girls are to be shod in the same principle—at least until they begin to exploit their own ideas on the subject!

Germany took the reformed dress to its bosom, and the reformed shoe will therefore have an assumed following in that country. But will anyone offer it shelter in France?

DR. JACK'S SECRET

"It's just as we thought, Dr. Jack—King Bruce has gone lame, and you can't use him," said the doctor's man, as he entered his master's office.

"Well, Matthew, it's a good thing that shank's mare is in prime condition to

where Rosemary could see it, and said, as she turned to leave the room:

"I'm going to take the shell-pattern to grandma now, dear. You won't mind being alone until mamma comes back from the meeting, which will be soon, I think."

"No, I don't mind being alone, Bertha," Rosemary answered. "But I thought you had decided to finish that book instead of taking the long tramp to grandma's through the snow."

"So I had, before Uncle Jack called. Now 'the thing worth while' seems not to disappoint grandma. It is just the day she will like for starting the shell-pattern."

"And do you know, dear," Rosemary answered quickly, eager to return her sister's confidence, "before Uncle Jack called I had planned to work on my bead chain, which I am anxious to finish. But now 'the thing worth while' seems to be to hem the towels mamma wants out of the way. Will you bring me my work-basket and one of the towels? They are in the lower drawer."

A few minutes later, Rosemary, seated in the big chair beside the window, her foot resting on a stool, stopped sewing to watch Bertha walk briskly down the snowy path and out to the road beyond.

"I'm glad Uncle Jack shared his secret with us," she said, as she bent above her hemming. "It has helped Bertha and me to

'Do the thing we must
Before the thing we may.' "

IN THE AIR SHIP

"Conductor?"

"Yes, madam."

"Let me off at that pretty cloud."

H.L.H.

COURAGE

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond

It's tumult and its strife;
Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,

By every ray and every raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow;
Think you I find no bitterness at all?
No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?

Think you there is no ready tears to fall,
Because I kept them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve,
To curse myself and all who love me?

Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve,

God gives me every day.
And each one of these rebellious tears
Kept bravely back—He makes a rainbow shine;

Grateful I take His slightest gift no fears,
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year;

Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound the voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding—let me be,
I must be glad and grateful to the end.

I grudge you not your cold and darkness, me,
The powers of light befriend.

—Celia Thaxter.

PAYING FOR THE PIPES

The colored parson had just concluded a powerful sermon on "Salvation Am Free," and was announcing that a collection would be taken for the benefit of the parson and his family. Up jumped an acutely brunette brother in the back of the church.

"Look-a-ere, pahson," he interrupted, "yo' ain't no sooner done t.tlin' us dat salvation am free dan yo' go askin' us fo' money. If salvation am free, what's de use in payin' fo' it? Dat's what I want to know. An' I tell yo' p'lateday dat I hain't go'n' to gib yo' nothin' until I fin' out. Now—"

"Patience, brudder, patience," said the parson. "I'll lucidate: S'pose yo' was thirsty an' come to a river. Yo' could kneel right down an' drink yo' fill, couldn't yo'? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin', would it?"

"Ob cou'se not. Dat's what I—"

"Dat water would be free," continued the parson. "But s'posin' yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house? Yo'd have to pay, wouldn't yo'?"

"Yaa, suh, but—"

"Waal, brudder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but it's de havin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'. Pass de hat deacon, pass de hat."—Ex.

THE CRUCIBLE

(By O. Henry).

Hard ye may be in the tumult,
Red to your battle hilts,
Blow give for blow in the foray,
Cunningly ride in the tilts;
But when the roaring is ended,
Tenderly unbeguiled
Turn to a woman, a woman's
Heart, and a child's to a child.

Test of a man if his worth be
In accord with the ultimate plan,
That he be not to his marrying,
Always and utterly man;
That he bring out of the tumult
Fitter and undefiled,
To woman the heart of a woman
To children the heart of a child

Good when the bugles are ranting
It is to be iron and fire;
Good to be oak in the foray,
Ice to a guilty desire.
But when the battle is over
(Marvel and wonder the while)
Give to a woman, a woman's
Heart, and a child's to a child.

OLIVE OIL A CURE FOR MANY ILLS

Olive oil possesses a food value beyond any other article used as food. It can be used by persons in delicate health as well as by the most robust. It is always safe and always valuable. It is indicated in practically all wasting diseases, in cases of mal-nutrition and in all persons of low vitality.

"It is prescribed by physicians. It

is recommended by the lay public. It is enormously popular as a salad component for the table. It is equally popular as a strength-maker for self-medication. It has at once the selling qualities of a patent medicine and the virtues of a health food. The druggist can recommend it without fear to anyone.

"That olive oil is particularly valuable for stomach troubles is indicated by the rarity of such maladies among the natives of the great olive oil producing countries of Europe. Eaten with food, olive oil is a great aid to digestion, and assists the alimentary canal in taking care of food throughout its length. The oil is itself a good cure for constipation when taken with regularity. It has to a very great extent taken the place of castor oil. Olive oil is easily taken and easily assimilated.

"When your joints get rusty and you need lubricating, olive oil will do the business. You know of people of dry temperament physically, the lean and Cassius kind of folk, whose knee joints grate when they go downstairs. They have articular rheumatism in the knees, shoulders and hips. The synovial fluid that oils the joints is lacking. The use of olive oil internally will produce this

fluid, and the application of the oil to the joints will help also. Recommend olive oil for rheumatism of all kinds. It oils up the dry joints and it increases the vitality where rheumatism is due to rundown systems.

"For massage work there is no patent preparation that will exceed olive oil in results or in safety of use. It removes the wrinkles and it fills up the hollows, and it is absolutely harmless. The olive oil users have little need for a beauty doctor to help them retain their youthful appearance. The oil will do more for them than any other medium.

"Olive oil applied well to the scalp and rubbed in thoroughly, washing the hair afterward with castile soap, will prove one of the best of hair growers.

"For people who are afraid of appendicitis—and I guess that includes everybody who hasn't already been operated upon and some that have—there is nothing like olive oil. It relieves their intestinal trouble and their minds, too. It is the best of anything for this condition.

"Then, too, you can recommend the oil for liver complaint, bladder and kidney diseases, tubercular affections, grippe, fevers, earache, burns, scalds, cuts and wounds. Besides these uses you know of many others that have developed in your own experience."

GIRLS THAT ARE IN DEMAND (Anonymous)

The girls that are wanted are good girls—

Good from the heart to the lips;
Pure as the lily is white and pure,
From its heart to its sweet leaf tips.
The girls that are wanted are home girls—

Girls that are mother's right hand,
That fathers and brothers can trust to,
And the little ones understand.

Girls that are fair on the hearthstone,
And pleasant when nobody sees;
Kind and sweet to their own folks,
Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are wise girls,
That know what to do and to say;
That drive with a smile and a soft word
The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are girls of sense,

Whom fashion can never deceive;
Who can follow whatever is pretty,
And dare what is silly to leave.
The girls that are wanted are careful girls,

Who count what a thing will cost,
Who use with a prudent generous hand,
But see that nothing is lost.

The girls that are wanted are girls with hearts;

They are wanted for mothers and wives,
Wanted to cradle in loving arms
The strongest and frailest lives.

The clever, the witty, the brilliant girl,
There are few who can understand;
But, oh! for the wise, loving home girls
There's a constant steady demand.

PREVENTING CRIMINALS

"What do you do with your women criminals?" "We prevent them."

This was the answer given to an inquirer, by Prof. Simon von de Aa, for 30 years the chief of administration of the prisons in Holland, who is attending the International Prison Congress. The professor says that in all Holland there are now less than 200 women in prison, and that during his administration three prisons for women have been closed for lack of inmates.

"But how do you account for it?" he was asked.

"In two ways," he said. "One reason is the growth of the social work, particularly among the Catholics. But, indeed, our people, of whatever creed, have taken a special interest in the uplift of women during the last decade. There are societies without end, not merely to rescue the fallen, but to help the poor and suffering so that they shall not be tempted to go wrong. Our women of wealth and culture are interested in this work.

"The other cause for the diminution of feminine crime is simply the fact that women are allowed to work and support themselves honorably, instead of being starved into doing it dishonorably. Women have entered all our professions, just as they have with you.

"I am convinced that the industrial freedom of women is what is keeping them out of the prisons.

"There is a strong woman's suffrage party among us, but I would not say that that is a reason for the few crimes of women. It is rather another glorious result of allowing women to work. Before that she was perhaps unfit to vote. But the broadening influence of work not only has the result of making her refrain from active lawbreaking, but also gives her the positive impulse to assist in wise lawmaking."

FATIGUE AS A BODY-POISON

That "tired feeling" so commonly experienced has formed the subject of many a jest; but, if the latest deductions of science are well founded, it is a no less serious condition than body-poisoning. Such is the gist of an article in the Survey, by Dr. Henry Baird Favill of Chicago, who, in the course of an exhaustive disquisition on "The Toxin of Fatigue," writes:

It is well to remember that the vital processes in the human animal are distinctly of two kinds. All of the things which we do in our conscious activity—work, play, and thought—are matters of voluntary effort. They are things of which we are conscious, over which we have control. They constitute what we have in mind when we speak of our activities. When we consider labor we are thinking solely of a voluntary expenditure of energy; but on the other side of this balance lie all those processes which are involuntary, unconscious, unrecognized; they are the nutritive processes, the so-called vegetative processes, and are things utterly beyond our control.

Under normal conditions, vegetative life is automatic, adequate, and with a large range of accommodation to physiologic demands. Under abnormal conditions, these factors markedly diminish, so that the processes of nutrition, elimination, and repair become variously diminished and open to all manner of disturbances which we are prone to regard as disease.

It has been demonstrated that voluntary life can, through excess or perversion, not only throw more work upon vegetative life than it can accomplish, but also in this very process can distinctly limit the work that vegetative functions can perform. It will thus be readily seen that, under given conditions, labor can be pushed to a point beyond that at which vegetative life can meet it.

If, in addition to that fact, we admit that this excessive demand, long continued greatly limits vegetative power, we can easily conceive a status in which the products of work, which we call "waste products," are more than the normal mechanism can dispose of.

Dr. Favill goes on to say that out of this combination of facts can arise any degree of physiologic poisoning which has come to be called "toxic," and that there is no doubt that upon these simple lines there is a distinct body-poisoning in accordance with these principles.

The purpose of Dr. Favill's article, he tells us, is to further the establishment of fatigue as a factor in standardizing the number and arrangement of hours of labor. It is a mistake to consider that overwork and fatigue necessarily coincide. Iron-workers, blacksmiths, and many others, and even the activities of certain forms of athletics, are not characterized by any marked fatigue, and yet they are beyond question extremely destructive to the human organism. The problem presented hereby is one of great difficulty, but it is evident that any questions of time as a measure of a day's labor must be established in relation to the labor.

Fatigue is viciously progressive. When it has passed a given point there are at least three general considerations: first, the actual structural change due to overtax and expenditure; second the impairment of nutritive processes; third, the accumulation of poisonous products incident to the operation of the two preceding. Taken all together we have an overwhelming incubus which no organism can long survive. Are we going to meet this situation by the enactment of child labor laws? We are not. Are we going to meet it by the enactment of laws limiting the hours of work of women? We are not. How then are we likely to progress? By the creation of a new industrial conception.

Dr. Favill considers that the chief factor entering into the determination of this problem is the factor of endurance

The subordinate factors are happiness and harmony; but fatigue, manifest or hidden, is the essence of this question. What is especially needed as bearing upon it is comprehensive and profound study of the conditions of labor, particularly with regard to the question of human endurance. And this includes a careful analytical study of work as it is done where it is done, and of all the collateral conditions under which workers live.

"It is not likely," says Dr. Favill, in conclusion, "that a great change in the conception of industrial morality can take place abruptly. It is likely that a long series of experiments, advances, retreats and half-victories will mark the progress of the next few years."—Review of Reviews.

RELINQUISHMENT

(By Marshall Hisley).

The hardest gifts that any man may give

Is to give back the heart he wins in vain;

To yield with grace what he may not retain

When low consent turns pleading negative;

To ship the latch where joy had come to live—

Sweet singing joy, that with so dear disdain

Flooded with melancholy its small domain,

It seemed love could for liberty retrieve.

But liberty weighed more than love's exchange,

And such a longing did the song betray.

Regretful, tender; tender, appealing, strange

What could the soul of any captor say? Go beauteous winged singing Joy, go range:

Your cage is open little bird away.

ANOTHER DUTY FOR MOTHER

This time, it is the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal who discovers a new duty for the long suffering mother and promptly proceeds to bind the burden on her back.

But let him tell the story of is find himself:

When One Parent Lapses

"A mother was tucking her little son into bed when she said to him: 'And now, dear, pray for your father, so far away in the dark mines making money to send his little boy—perhaps.' Every night she told him this, and every night she told him stories of how strong and brave and big his father was, and how he must grow up to be a fine man, to make his father proud of him. And when the little lad was sweetly sleeping and no sound of pain could reach him, then and then only did she give way to her grief. For the father had deserted his wife and child, and had gone to a Western mining camp leaving her to care as best she might for the baby still at her breast.

True, the man deserved no such loyalty, but the innocent little child did. Where a mother has had the misfortune not to give her children a good father truly should she at least try to leave them a child's dream of a good father.

A mother's responsibility is really twofold: to her husband and to her children. If the husband fails in his duty to her and them she has not the right to make helpless children suffer unnecessarily in consequence. She has not the right to heap her mature woes on their tender immature shoulders. If she is a right-minded mother she will remain loyal to the child's ideal of a father; she will not add a feather's weight of evidence in the account against him; she will leave her child the Heaven-born privilege of loving his father until he reaches those years where he can decide for himself whether or not the father deserves his love."

In the opinion of this editor a "right minded" mother and wife will, indeed must, deliberately deceive, misrepresent, and actually falsify the conditions of her life, to her own children in order to preserve their idealism of decent fatherhood. What splendid morality! What unique logic! What cleverly arranged ease and irresponsibility for the delinquent father. He may fail in every duty, but his failure must be covered up by the injured wife, the main victim of his cruelty. Surely we have a right to look for a better deal than this from the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal.

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HOMELY FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING

To renovate a black coat which has worn shiny, sponge it with equal parts of ink and strong tea.

A good glove-powder may be made by pounding up dried Castile soap in a mortar with pipeclay.

Rusty flatirons may be restored to their original smoothness by rubbing them over with beeswax and lard.

New tins should be set over the fire with the boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.

A very good way to warm up a joint of meat is to steam it in an ordinary potato or pudding steamer, allowing ten minutes to each pound if underdone; from five to seven, according to thickness, if well done. The meat will be very tender recooked in this way.

Lemon juice will cleanse other things besides the skin. Copper may be cleansed by rubbing with a lemon skin and salt. It should be wiped at once with a cloth or chamois. Iron rust and ink stains may be removed from linen by rubbing with lemon juice and salt and then exposing the spot to the sun.

To wash chamois leather gloves make a lather with a good brand of soap and water, adding a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of suds. When tepid put in the gloves and leave them to soak for a quarter of an hour. Then press them between the hands, but do not wring them. Rinse the gloves in fresh, cold water to which a little ammonia has been added. Press the worst of the moisture out by placing them in a towel. Dry them by hanging in the open air.

BABY'S GRAVE

A little grave low in the grass.
You scarce would see it as you pass.
It lies so low amongst the grass.

A tiny grave so small, so small,
Beneath the dark trees grim and tall,
You'd think it mattered not at all.

They made it on a winter night.
And God's grand mantle soft and white
Came down and folded it from sight.

Now summer comes with flowers and bee,
And fragrant earth and shimmering sea—
"But, ah, the difference to me!"

EQUAL SUFFRAGE BENEFITS

No utterance from the woman suffrage States for years past has attracted so much attention or been so widely quoted as a recent remark of Governor Bryant B. Brooks, of Wyoming, about the good influence of equal suffrage on the family. Writing in a popular magazine, Governor Brooks expresses himself as follows:

"In the first place, let me say that nothing can be so far from the truth as that woman suffrage has the slightest tendency to disrupt the home. Indeed, it has the very opposite effect. As a result of it, politics is talked freely in the family circle, and political questions are settled by intelligent discussion.

"This has a great and good influence on the growing generation. The children grow up in an atmosphere that encourages intelligent consideration and debate of public problems, and are thus better equipped to deal with public questions when they reach voting age."

Other prominent men in the States where women vote have noticed the same effect. Hon. W. E. Mullen, Attorney-General of Wyoming, wrote to A. C. Thomas, of Jefferson, Ore.:

"I have your letter asking whether equal suffrage has been a success in Wyoming. I must confess that when I first settled in Wyoming I was greatly prejudiced against it. I have observed the practical results, and have changed my mind. I am now convinced that woman suffrage is a rational principle and a benefit to the State.

"It stimulates interest and study, on the part of the women, in public affairs. Questions of public interest are discussed in the home; more papers and magazines are read, and the interests of the State and the home are promoted. As the mother, sister or teacher of young boys, the influence of woman over the minds of the youth of the land,

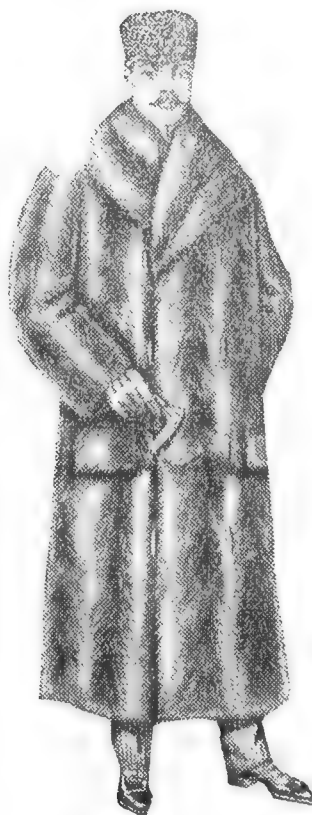
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in the creation of wholesome ideals of citizenship, is very great. The more she knows about the obligations of citizenship, the more she is able to teach the boys."—"Woman's Journal."

HELP FOR THE NERVOUS

Sit down calmly for a few minutes every morning and survey the duties of the day.


Ask yourself, not "What are the things I must do?" but, "What are the things I can leave undone?" You will be surprised at the number of utilities you can dispense with, much to your own relief, and without injury to any serious interest.

Make room in the day's activities for a brief period of rest and relaxation. This is absolutely essential. When I

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Four Minute Indestructible Records, 65c.

Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c.

Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.

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offer this advice to hard-worked, nervous women I am sometimes met with a smile, as though I were propounding a counsel of perfection: "Why, I have not a moment to call my own, and how absurd to tell me to rest! In my house there is no time for rest." I reply, "There is always time to do the things that ought to be done, and rest is one of those." There are times when the highest achievement of character is not doing, but cessation from doing.—S. S. McComb.



8815.—A Smart Blouse for Misses or Small Women

This simple model is suitable for flannel, cashmere, silk or wash fabrics. Wide tucks over the shoulders in Gibson style give the broad effect so universally becoming. They are stitched to yoke depth in front and to the waistline in the back. The front is closed in coat style. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 14, 16 and 18 years. It requires 3½ yards of 24 inch material for the 18 year size.



8809.—A Comfortable Up To Date Costume.

Russian Blouse Suit with Seven Gore Skirt for Misses and Small Women.

This design is appropriate, smart and stylish. Old blue panama with stitched satin bands in self color was used to develop it. The skirt is an attractive seven gore plaited model. The blouse cut square at the neck may be trimmed with braid, and the sleeve may be finished in either full or short length. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 14, 16 and 18 years. It requires 3¾ yards of 44 inch material for the 14 year size.

HOUSEHOLD

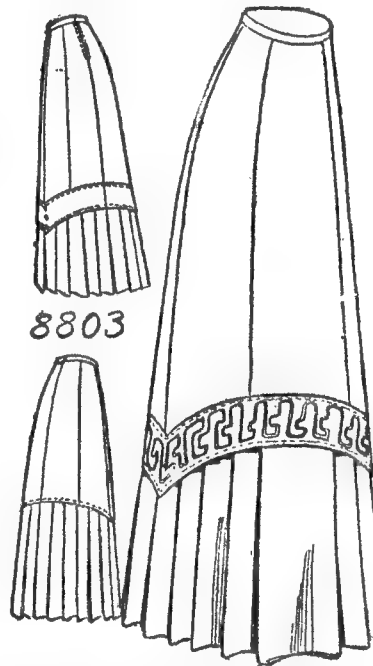
Oatmeal Gruel for the Sick.—To make oatmeal gruel for the sick, put half a cupful of oatmeal in a small cheesecloth bag, and wash it out in a quart of tepid water. Rinse the bag back and forth in the water until all the flour is washed out and only the bran remains. Then add half a teaspoonful of salt to the oatmeal water and boil until there will be about a pint when it is done. If milk or cream is allowed the patient, a tablespoonful of cream to a pint of gruel will make it more appetizing and nutritious. This will often stay on a weak stomach where nothing else can be retained, and where warm drinks nauseate it may be given cold.

Remedy for Warts.—Apply Castor Oil two or three times daily after a soaking in hot water.

CRITICISM

(Helen Porter)

We bar the doors and close the shutter to,
And think that we are safe from prying eyes;
Then, through a crack we peep to criticize.
And are displeased by what our neighbors do;
But lo, men smile and whisper as they pass,
To think we do not know our house is glass.



8803.—A Smart Skirt Model.

Ladies Seven Gore Skirt lengthened by a Plaited Flounce, and with or without Shaped Band.

A most popular and chic design is here shown. It is made of a seven gore upper part to which a straight plaited flounce is joined. The joining is covered with a shaped band, that may be omitted. Any of the materials now in vogue may be used to develop this model. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires if made with the band 4 5-8 yards of 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.

WOMEN LAWYERS

Miss Marion W. Cottle has been admitted to the practice of law in New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Her principal place of business is 220 Broadway, New York, but she also has an office at Intervale, N. H. Miss Cottle is a strong advocate of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Irene C. Buell of St. Paul, Minn., is the thirty-sixth woman lawyer admitted to practice in the U. S. Supreme Court. Mrs. Buell was graduated from the St. Paul college of law in 1907, and was employed for a while in the offices of the attorney-general of the State. She has appeared in local and State courts in important cases with success.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

**YOU ARE NEVER
LEFT OUT IN THE
COLD**

IF YOU WEAR THE



**SHEEP LINED
COAT**

MADE IN DUCK, CORDUROY, FRIEZE, WHIPCORD AND ETOFF. NO SMALL PIECES used IN LINING, and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

All seams are double stitched.

Patent H. B. K. Kantilever pockets on each coat—The iron strong pocket.

Made especially for **OUT-DOOR WEAR** in cold weather.

For the man who appreciates **COMFORT** and **WARMTH**.

An everyday necessity for the Farmer, Teamster, Laborer, Mechanic, and all others who work outside in the fall and winter.

Just like carrying your own little furnace around with you **WHEREVER YOU GO**.

Made by experts of many years' experience and the best machinery known, producing the **NEATEST, WARMEST** and **MOST COMFORTABLE** coat ever offered for sale.

As for quality, we point to this old reliable trade mark—



It stands for
**THE BEST IN MATERIAL
and WORKMANSHIP. ALWAYS LOOK FOR IT—TO YOU IT MEANS RELIABILITY.**

Ask your dealer — he sells them—the best dealers do.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the
HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

108

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

Maud—I do wish Tom would hurry up and propose.
Ethel—But I thought you didn't like him.
Maud—I don't. I want to get rid of him.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

By The Guide Special Correspondent.

Press, Gallery, Ottawa, November 17.

Parliament was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor-General this afternoon, and after the usual formalities both houses were adjourned until Monday when the debate on the speech from the throne will be commenced. The opening of Parliament was marked by the customary military display, the Governor-General and Lady Grey being escorted to Parliament Hill by a detachment of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, while a royal salute boomed out from the guns at Nepean Point. A guard of honor of the Governor-General's Foot Guards presented arms as the cavalcade arrived, and the band played God Save the King.

The speech from the throne was read by his excellency in the Senate chamber, where the senators had given up their seats to the ladies, who were themselves not the least gorgeous part of the pageantry. The members of the House of Commons, summoned to the Senate from their own chamber by a good citizen in knee breeches known as the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, crowded into the space below the bar, while the galleries were filled by the public. The wives and daughters of several western members were present at the opening, including Mrs. Senator Watson and her daughters, of Portage la Prairie; Mrs. Senator Kirchoffer, of Brandon; Mrs. Dr. Schaffner, of Boissevain; Mrs. R. S. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, and Mrs. Frank Oliver, of Edmonton.

The speech was read in both English and French, and His Excellency then left the members to their duties.

The First Joke

The members of the House of Commons returned to their own chamber, where formal business was transacted. This included the announcement by Speaker Marcell of the fact that a by-election had been held in the constituency of Drummond and Athabasca consequent upon Louis Laverne, the sitting member, having been moved to the Senate, but with no mention of the result, and the appointment of a special committee to draft the standing committees of the house. The chief whip of the opposition is always included in this committee, and George Taylor, the veteran member for Leeds, took advantage of the occasion to announce his retirement as Conservative whip by asking that the name of Mr. G. H. Perley be substituted for his own. This drew from Sir Wilfrid a highly complimentary reference to Mr. Taylor, whom he described as "a good fighter," and Mr. Taylor, in thanking Sir Wilfrid for his kind expressions, suggested that when the long promised reform of the Senate should take place it should be made a rule that when a member had served for 25 years in the House of Commons, as he and the Hon. Minister of Customs had done, he should at once be transferred to the garden of ease over in the Senate. Sir Wilfrid said there was a great deal in the suggestion, and it should have consideration. One member of the house had recently been appointed to the Senate, and the Government had lost the seat, but if the constituency of the honorable gentleman from Leeds were opened the Government might be able to regain what it had lost. And thus the first joke of the session found its way into Hansard.

The consideration of the speech from the throne was set down for Monday, November 21, and the debate will occupy most of the week.

After the adjournment the Speakers of both houses, with their wives, held receptions in their apartments, and in the evening a state dinner was held.

The Political Farce

To see the cordial interchange of courtesies between members on opposite sides of the house, to note the genuine affability of the greeting with which the staunch Tory meets his ardent Liberal friend, makes it hard to believe that in a few days these polite good

natured gentlemen will be flaying one another alive, so to speak, that charges and counter charges will be flying across the floor of the house and that men who now smile benevolently when they meet will be accusing each other of being traitors to their country, robbers of widows and orphans and betrayers of the trust that has been placed upon them. But we are told that this is to be "a fighting session," that all previous sessions are to be far eclipsed for the bitterness of personal attacks upon the leading men of both parties, and that both sides hope to drive their opponents from public life altogether by the exposures they will make. There is much less talk about the legislative program of the government and the policy which the opposition will offer as an alternative than of the attacks which are to be made upon ministers and the methods of retaliation which will be adopted by the government supporters.

Considerable legislation of an important character, especially to the agricultural community, is, however, foreshadowed by the speech from the throne. Of prime importance to east and west alike is the question of the tariff, and while no definite promise of a reduction in duties is made, it is apparent to the observer that with the United States ready to give something in return, the government is disposed to make at least some reductions if the great and growing body of low tariff advocates are loud enough and persistent enough in their demands. A debate on the tariff may be brought on at any time, for Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Conservative member for Portage la Prairie, has already given notice that he will move a resolution declaring: "That in the opinion of this house a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due the agriculturists of Canada, and is in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff." This coming from the Conservative side of the house is something new. For the past four years a somewhat similar resolution has been on the order paper in the name of Mr. W. E. Knowles, the Liberal member for Moose Jaw, but no one remembers that it was ever debated, and now that the Conservatives have got there first and can insist on a time being fixed for the discussion of the resolution, there is lively anticipation as to the outcome.

The Session's Business

The reference in the speech to the Hudson's Bay railway contains the statement that during the present session a measure will be laid before parliament providing for the prosecution and completion of the railway with all possible speed, and it is generally understood that contracts will be let during the winter for the construction of the line from the Pas Mission, where a bridge is already under construction across the Saskatchewan river, to Split Lake, the point at which the alternative routes to Port Nelson and Fort Churchill diverge. There is as yet no indication as to whether the government proposes to own and operate the road after its construction or hand it over to the tender mercies of Mackenzie & Mann or some other philanthropic firm of empire-builders. Perhaps they have not yet made up their minds on this point, and if that is the case the monster delegation of farmers which is to visit Ottawa next month will no doubt be able to assist them in coming to a decision.

Bills respecting banks and banking, and respecting terminal elevators at the head of Lake Superior are also promised, and it is believed in some quarters that it is the intention of the government to acquire and operate the terminal elevators and establish a sample market at Port Arthur. Official confirmation of this is lacking and it may be that the intentions of the government are not known even to themselves. There are many signs, however, that both parties

are becoming anxious as to the way the organized farmers of Canada will vote at the next election, and there is no doubt that the presentation of their case will be made by the representatives of the different farmers' organizations throughout Canada will have an important effect both upon the proposals of the government and upon the nature of the criticism which will come from the opposition.

SPECIAL DAIRY MEETINGS

A series of special dairy meetings which have been arranged under the auspices of the college extension work of the Manitoba Agricultural college was opened November 16, at Clandeboye, where Prof. Mitchell and E. H. Farrell are the speakers. The dairy staff, under the leadership of Prof. Mitchell, will be the chief speakers, as the lectures at the college have been so arranged as to permit the staff to be free during the latter part of the week, and consequently the meetings have all been arranged to be held during the last three days of each week.

Among the topics to be discussed according to the localities are:—The building up of the dairy herd; cow-testing association work; growing of suitable foods, and economical feeding of milch cows; the care of milk and cream; butter-making on the farm.

Meetings will be held in Manitoba for the next four weeks, the dates and names of places will be published next Tuesday.

At a meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Dairy Association held in Winnipeg on Tuesday 15, arrangements were completed to hold the annual convention of the association at the Manitoba Agricultural college on February 15 and 16, during the week of the Agricultural Societies' convention.

RE MANITOBA ELEVATORS

At several points throughout Manitoba the farmers are not patronizing the public elevator system. All those who advocate the government owned elevators realize that this lack of support on the part of the farmers is lessening the value of the public elevator system, and in part defeating the object for which the public system was inaugurated. The elevator commission have recently reduced the charges on oats and barley and every effort is being made to make the system satisfactory in every way to the farmers. It is realized that only with the hearty support of the farmers of Manitoba can the public elevator system be made to pay and pay well, and in no other way can it be made a success.

CEMENT RATE WAR

Toronto, Nov. 16.—A rate cutting war between the Cement merger and the Independent Cement company has begun. Already the price of cement is down ten cents per barrel at some points in Canada, and five cents at others. The cut in Toronto is five cents, and the average all over is ten cents. There has been a drop of fifteen cents in some places.

COUNT TOLSTOY DEAD

Astapova, Russia, Nov. 20.—Count Leo Tolstoy died here to-day at 6 a.m. He was unconscious for some time before the end came, and failed to recognize his wife when she entered his bedchamber.

It was October 12, for reasons that have not yet been fully made clear, that Tolstoy fled from his home at Yasnaya Poliana, practically deserting his wife and family. To the former he left a note, in which he declared he could no longer live surrounded by luxury, and had fled in order that he might spend his last days in solitude.

The disappearance was kept a family secret for nearly a month, and then the countess, almost distracted by her failure to get any news of her husband's whereabouts, made the fact known. He had lived for years a most simple life, and this caused general apprehension that his mind might be failing. His friends and members of his family at once organized themselves into searching parties, with the result that on November 12 he was found on the estate of Abrikosoff, a wealthy manufacturer, where he had fled.

As a matter of fact in attempting his flight, Tolstoy, who was 82 years old, over-estimated his powers of endurance, and quickly succumbed to the hardships

DELEGATES FOR OTTAWA.

This column will be the directory of delegates appointed by the various Western associations. Each branch will be entered here and the name of the delegates if given:

Hanley, Sask., 3 delegates, Thos. Lawrence, M. Malcolm, D. M. Dilley.
Greenwood, Sask., 1 delegate, Stanley Rackham.
Cartwright, Man., 2 delegates.
Beaver, Man., 1 delegate.
Ituna-Hubbard, Sask., 1 delegate.
Douglas, Man., 1 delegate, Alec Mitchell.
Minitonas, Man., 1 delegate.
Roleau, Sask., several delegates.
Carnduff, Sask., 1 delegate.
Oliver, Sask., 1 delegate, I. W. Tinkess.
Franklin, Man., 1 delegate, President James Murdock.
Springside, Sask., 1 delegate.
Emerson, Man., 1 delegate.
Cowley, Alta., 1 delegate.
Red Lake
Camlachie } Sask., 1 delegate.
Catarogin }
Star City, Sask., 1 delegate, J. N. Fitzpatrick.
Disley, Sask., 1 delegate.
Marquis, Sask., 1 delegate.
Lenore, Man., 1 delegate.
Emerson, Man., 1 delegate.
Pine Creek, Man., 1 delegate.
Cypress River, Man., 1 delegate.
Kelloe, Man., 1 delegate.
Springhill, Man., 1 delegate.
Gilbert Plains, Man., 1 delegate, J. B. Parker; alternate, J. R. Dutton.
Shoal Lake, Man., 1 delegate, W. J. Short.
Dundurn, Sask., 1 delegate, T. W. Richardson.
Milden, Sask., 2 delegates.
Kempton
Greenwood } 1 delegate.
Fairville, Sask., 2 delegates.
Regina, Sask., 1 delegate, Thos. S. Stebbing.
Cantal, Sask., 4 delegates, Adolphe Semey, David Cardin, Ulderick Cardin, Mallus Lachine.
Bethune, Sask., 1 delegate, T. M. Eddy.
Arlington Beach, Sask., 1 delegate.
Waldeck, Sask., 1 delegate.
Oxbow, Sask., 1 delegate.
Grand Coulee, Sask., 3 delegates, R. Roe, Wm. Niblock, B. S. Keene.
Moore Park, Man., 3 delegates, Chas. Meadows, R. T. Armstrong, (one to be appointed later).
Birnie, Man., 2 delegates, Wm. Denoon, Wm. Cation.
Griswold, Man., 1 delegate.
Pine Creek, Man., 1 delegate, E. Stewart.
Nesbitt, Man., 1 delegate.
Ashville, Man., 1 delegate, S. E. Lang.
Berton, Man., 1 delegate.
Thornfield, Sask., 1 delegate.
Lyleton, Man., 2 delegates, R. J. Tooke, A. M. Lyle.
Hamiota, Man., 1 delegate.
Kelso Station, Man., 1 delegate, A. McVicar.
Pine Creek, Man., 1 delegate, Eph. Stewart.
Ashville, Man., 1 delegate, S. E. Long.
Thornfield, Sask., 1 delegate, J. Armstrong.
Berton, Man., 1 delegate.
Carman, Man., 1 delegate, C. M. Jones.
Waskada, Man., 2 delegates.
Foxwarren, Man., 2 delegates, R. J. Donnelly, Ed. Graham.
Woodmore, Man., 1 delegate, J. D. Baskerville.
Minitonas, Man., 2 delegates, J. A. Koons, David Reid.
Boissevain, Man., 1 delegate, J. J. Musgrove.
Goodlands, Man., 1 delegate.
Minitota, Man., 1 delegate.
Deloraine, Man., 1 delegate.
Roseland, Cooke and other Alberta Unions, 1 delegate, J. G. Anderson, Angus Risdge.
Okotoks, Alta., 3 delegates, G. Hoadley, James Henry, P. C. Woodbridge.
Stettler, Alta., 1 delegate.

of the winter journey. An inflammation of the lungs set in, and when Dr. Makowski, who had accompanied the Count attempted to get him back home, it was found that he could not even stand the railway journey, comparatively short as it was. He had to be taken from the train at the little station of Astapova, where a lodging was found for him in the hut of a railway trackman. There he was forced to remain, the inflammation of the lungs gradually becoming worse and sapping his vitality until he could be kept alive only by the constant administration of stimulants to keep up his heart action.

POLITICIANS ON THE TARIFF

(Special despatch to THE GUIDE)

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The representations made by the Grain Growers to Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his visit to the West were referred to at length by R. L. Borden in the debate on the address yesterday afternoon. He said farmers were so bewildered by the premier's free trade speeches and protectionist tariffs that they were coming down five hundred strong to find out what he really meant. The leader of the opposition thought the country was so prosperous that new arrangements might not be necessary and without expressing his own opinion asked Laurier to say what the government

The report of the Saskatchewan Elevator commission is being published complete in blue book form by the Saskatchewan government. It will be ready for circulation in about three weeks. Requests might be sent to the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

intended to do about the demand of the West for reduction of the duty on agricultural implements. He expressed the opinion that the operation of Hudson's Bay railway should be such that there should be absolute and thorough control of rates, effective competition and no monopoly. He also referred to the grievances of the farmers regarding the terminal elevators and said if the facts were as represented and government operation was the only remedy that remedy should be applied.

Sir Wilfrid in reply said the present was not the time to go deeply into the tariff which would be revised after proper investigation. He spoke of the advantage to Canada which would result through opening up to the producers a wider market but declined to disclose the intentions of the government with regard to the reciprocity arrangement except to say that the principle of the British preference would not be interfered with. Hon. G. E. Foster did not believe the people of Canada wanted reciprocity with the United States and he viewed with apprehension any entanglement which would bind this country in any formal treaty with that country. It might mean a cent a pound more for butter, a cent a pint more for cream, a few cents more a bushel for wheat but that was of small account compared with the building up of a great nation.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION DISCUSS WINTER PROGRAM

The Live Stock Association met in Winnipeg on November 16, to discuss the program for their winter meetings. The breeders present were:—Walter James, Rosser; Geo. Allison, Burnbank; A. D. Gamley, Griswold; A. J. Mackay, Macdonald; R. Jackson, Hartney; John G. Barron, Carberry; J. Shanks, Pettapiece; S. Benson, Neepawa; A. Graham, Pomeroy; J. G. Washington, Ninga; James Wishart, Portage la Prairie, and James Herriott, Souris.

The sheep and swine breeders received the report that the sales of the 400 grade sheep brought in to the province this year have been very satisfactory, and the association had more than paid the expense of the undertaking, and that for 1911 they will recommend to the new committee that these sales be continued, with the addition of pure-bred rams and ewes, and that the sales be held at more points than they were this year.

Speakers Selected

The cattle breeders' association had several matters to dispose of affecting the sale of last May. The speakers for the annual meetings were selected and the subjects to be taken by them.

The secretary of the horse breeders' association was instructed to draft a by-law regarding the changes suggested in the stallion enrollment act to be presented to the local house at its next session. The secretary reported also that some 40 prosecutions had been undertaken by their solicitors this summer, for non-enrollment of stallions.

The judges of the heavy horses for the winter fair to be held in Brandon were recommended.

TEACHING FARMING BY MAIL

The necessity of more knowledge of scientific farming methods is daily recognized by all intelligent farmers, but how is such knowledge to be obtained? The best place to get it is, of course, at an Agricultural College, but in very many cases that is out of the question. The farmer can't leave home.

To meet this situation the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming has been founded in Winnipeg. This School teaches entirely by mail and its students can cover its course of instruction without leaving their homes. Some of the leading authorities have contributed to this course. Among these are men like Professors Bedford and Lee of the Manitoba Agricultural College; Jas. Murray, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm; Prof. H. L. Bolley, of North Dakota Agricultural College, the great authority on diseases of farm crops; Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and several others equally eminent in their respective departments of work. The course is endorsed by Principal Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and other leading agriculturists. It is not intended to compete in any way with the Agricultural Colleges; it is intended for the big majority who can't attend an Agricultural College.

NEW TRADE RECORD

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Canada's trade for the present fiscal year bids fair to run close to the \$800,000,000 mark. For the first seven months it has increased at the rate of nearly \$10,000,000 per month, as compared with the corresponding months of last year. For October the increase was \$10,602,364.

Imports and exports for the seven months totalled \$433,297,034, an increase over last year of \$66,489,552, or about nineteen per cent. Imports totalled \$262,685,148, an increase of \$58,010,756, or twenty-seven per cent.

Exports totalled \$170,611,886, an increase of \$8,468,106.

For October the imports amounted to \$39,218,501 and exports to \$33,801,257, increases respectively of \$7,744,541 and \$2,857,823.

Mr. R. C. Henders, president of the M. G. G. A., will address a meeting of the Grain Growers at Portage la Prairie on December 3rd. Mr. Henders, in his address, will deal with the tariff, the Hudson's Bay Railway, and the deputations of farmers to Ottawa.

Last Week in Alberta Legislature

Continued from Page 3

leaving an unexpended balance of \$46,290.74.

On the university of Alberta building for the five months there was expended \$33,352.88, made up as follows:—

Arts building	15,235.33
Dormitory building	15,465.20
Grounds	2,652.35

Accounts for the year 1909 also tabled show receipts for twelve months \$3,725,575.82, and expenditure \$3,700,745.41, leaving a credit balance of \$24,830.41 with which part of the year was commenced.

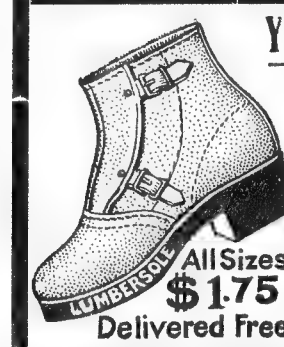
Private Bills

Several private bills have been introduced, among them being the petition of the Canadian Northern Western railway company to build from Stettler to the Braycan coal field, and beyond. Amendments to the Lethbridge city charter; the Edmonton Inter Urban railway; the Pincher Creek, Cardston and Montana railway; amendment to the Medicine Hat city charter; and several others. Hon. W. A. Buchanan, M.P.P. for Lethbridge, has also introduced the private bill to

Grain Growers *SHIP your Grain direct to Fort William or Port Arthur for Best results.* **Note on shipping bills "ADVISE S. SPINK, WINNIPEG," the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, and we will watch grading of your cars and endeavor to realise best possible price for same.**

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

206 Grain Exchange - - Winnipeg



YOUR OWN FAULT IF FEET ARE COLD

Blame yourself if you get cold feet this winter. You don't need to have them. Lumbersoles keep feet warm at 50 degrees below zero. We guarantee it. So get a pair and make sure of being comfortable. If your feet are warm your whole body is. Send for a pair of Lumbersoles by the next mail. Now don't put it off. Wear them this winter and your feet can defy any cold. Sizes 8-12 (for all ages), \$1.75. Children's sizes 8-2 (fit ages 3-10), \$1.35. Post or express paid by us. Send for catalogue of British Footwear and Woollen Goods. Sent by return. Money refunded if boots not satisfactory. Dealers wanted. Ask for catalogue and special proposition.

All Sizes \$1.75 Delivered Free

Scotch Wholesale Specialty Co. 134 1/2 Princess St. Winnipeg, Man.

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

incorporate the Great Northern Insurance Co.

Under notices of motions Mr. A. Brambley Moore, has introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the development of the Northern districts of our province entails serious financial and other obligations:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the government do take such steps as may be deemed necessary to acquire the control of all such natural resources as are of purely local concern; and also enter into such arrangements with respect to the settlement of vacant land as may be expedient for the interests of the province of Alberta." At the request of Mr. Moore, discussion of this resolution was postponed till next week. In answer to questions asked by Mr. Bennett, the attorney-general gave information respecting the appointment of a notary public named Morley, and the premier answered that the government had been called upon by reason of its guarantee of the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company to pay the sum of \$185,525.40 in July 12, 1910.

Hon. A. C. Rutherford has asked for an order of the house for a return showing the area of school lands sold in Alberta up to July 1, 1910, the total average price realized, the amount of revenue received by the province from School Lands' Fund in each of the years 1905 to 1910 inclusive, and the cost of administration in each of the years 1905 to 1909 inclusive.

On Friday afternoon the house passed a resolution on motion of Mr. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. F. A. Walker, and supported by Messrs. Puffer, Telford and Brambley Moore, in favor of refusing the Russian government's request for the extradition of Sovro Fedorenko, the political refugee.

Mr. O'Brien made a very forceful speech in support of his motion and was given quite an ovation at the close.

Mr. Cornwall gave a good description of the great north country when introducing the second reading of the Act to incorporate the Canadian Northern Western Railway. He stated that this line would open up a tract of country containing not less than 20,000,000 acres of arable land equal to that situated between Strathcona and Red Deer, and would also tap the great resources of the Yukon territory.

The house adjourned after the second reading of this Act till Monday afternoon at four o'clock.

Saskatoon Meeting

Continued from Page 21

might be able to hold the balance of power in the different houses. Could they as a class afford to be divided up by two factions which in reality were only one party? What had the tillers of the soil benefitted by strict adherence to party for years? This blind adherence had been due to a lack of intelli-

gent interest on the part of the voters. Whether they formed a new party or called themselves Liberals or Conservatives, one thing was necessary—they must have a well-defined policy to which the whole class could assent, which would be borne of justice and fair play; then when they sent their men to parliament, whether Liberal or Conservative, or in one united body, their effect would be the same, and it would be known as the farmers' party, whose aid would be "government of the people by the people for the people."

Mr. Ross thought they should take advantage of the opening of parliament to draw the attention of the legislature to their needs, and moved the following resolution:

"That we telegraph at once to each of the Saskatchewan members of parliament, and also to R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, the following resolution: That we, the directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in conference assembled, with representative members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, believing it to be in the best interests of Saskatchewan that legislation be passed during the coming session of parliament securing to the people of the West the ownership and exclusive operation by the government of the Hudson's Bay railway, the terminal elevators and harbor facilities thereof, and a line of steamships connecting therewith, providing for the government ownership and operation of all terminal grain elevators, providing for the incorporation on the broadest line of co-operative societies, providing for the establishing of adequate facilities for the handling of and storing of grain, and the entire removal of the customs duties on all farm products and implements and machinery used in agricultural pursuits; and, further, that if such legislation is not included in the speech from the throne, we urge you earnestly as a member of parliament representing the interests of the farming population of Saskatchewan, immediately upon the opening of the debate on the speech from the throne, to move, or have moved, an amendment to the speech from the throne demanding that the legislation be included in the speech from the throne and expressing the wish that it shall be included, and that you bring the house to a division on such amendment."

Mr. Thomas Lawrence seconded, and in the course of the discussion which followed it the opinion was expressed that it would not be wise to pass such a resolution at this stage, and that a conference should be held where their views could be formulated and placed before both parties in the house.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 21)

Wheat.—We have very little new to report in the wheat situation this week. Prices have held steady from last week, not fluctuating more than 1½ cents either way. The demand for all grades of grain has been exceedingly good, with the spreads between the lower grades and No. 1 Northern narrowing off considerably. Export demand on the other hand, has been very poor, there being only occasional days when we could work even a few thousand bushels. The future market will, to a large extent, now depend on the exportable surplus which the Argentine may have. The harvest is now in progress in that country and reports on the condition of the crop and also the quantity, are exceedingly variable—some reports of big yields and others of small yields. However, taking it from all standpoints, we think that the Argentine will probably raise more wheat than last year, and will have around 100 million bushels for export. Of course this is not a great quantity, and as the harvesting is not complete, it is possible something may turn up to injure this crop, in which event our prices should show considerable advance. However, we will have to get a good steady export demand before our prices will advance much, but this could easily come. In the meantime importing countries are probably filling up for their immediate requirements, and should we get this export demand, it would likely come in the latter part of December and in January.

Farmers' deliveries still continue very heavy for this season of the year, and we think they will probably continue heavy until navigation closes next week. It will be noticed by looking at the markets that December quotations on wheat are 2½ cents under the price of November wheat, so on the last day of November there will be a difference between the closing price of that day and the 1st of December, of 2½ cents per bushel, so that anyone who wishes to take advantage of the market to make sales before the closing of navigation, will need to have instructions, also out-turns of their wheat, in the commission merchants' hands by the 28th or 29th of November at least, in order to make their sales for November 30th delivery. If a great many farmers sell the last week or three days of this month, it will no doubt cause a big decline in the market, and sales will be difficult to make except at December price. After the first ten days or week in December, when the rush of the market is over, we would not be surprised to see prices steady up and probably advance, but until that time we do not look for much further advance in the market.

Oats are weaker again with a poorer demand than we had last week. However, we think they are low enough and should not decline any further.

Barley is not in good demand, although we have had bids on this grain this week, and did not have them last week.

Flax has declined from last week's quotations, but we do not look for much decline in this grain, as we feel the quantity which we have will always be required.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(CORN TRADE NEWS, NOVEMBER 8, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are steady but quiet without change.
Pacific Coast Cargoes.—34/9 (approx. \$1.04) possibly buys a sailer of 16,000 qrs. White Walla, Nov.-Dec. 35/6 (approx. \$1.06) asked for 6,000 tons two-thirds Blue Stem and one-third Walla arrived out.
Australian Wheat Cargoes.—35/- (approx. \$1.05) bidding 35/3 (approx. \$1.05½) asked Australian three parts Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool: 34/- (approx. \$1.02) asked for three parts afloat.
Russian wheat cargoes are dull, unchanged. Azoff-Black Sea Oct.-Nov. offers at 31/- (approx. 93c.) to 34/9 (approx. \$1.04½).
River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—A steamer of Rosaf loading offers at 33/- (approx. 99c.). Parcels to Liverpool Barossa Oct.-Nov. offers at 32/1½ (approx. 96½c.).
Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are quiet at low rates. Parcels to London are steady but very quiet.
No. 1 Nor. Man. (p.c. L.P.L.) Nov.-Dec. 34/6 approx. \$1.03
No. 2 Nor. Man. Nov.-Dec. 33/4½ " 1.00
No. 3 Nor. Man. Nov.-Dec. 32/4½ " 97
No. 1 Nor. Man. (p.c. Ldn.) Afloat 34/0 " 1.04
No. 2 Nor. Man. Nov.-Dec. 34/- " 1.02
No. 3 Nor. Man. Nov.-Dec. 33/- " 99
Indian parcels to London are quiet, unchanged.
Choice White Kurrachee Nov.-Dec. 35/- approx. \$1.05
No. 2 Club Calcutta Oct.-Nov. 35/6 " 1.06
Soft Red Calcutta Oct.-Nov. 35/- " 1.05
Indian Wheat Cargoes.—34/- (approx. \$1.04) still wanted for a steamer Red Kurrachee, loading-loaded. Parcels to Liverpool are steady without change.
Choice White Kurrachee Afloat 6/11½ approx. \$.99 4-5
Red Kurrachee Oct.-Nov. 6/9 " 97 1-5

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2. Vict., Jan.-Feb. 35/1½ approx. \$1.05½
12,000 qrs. South. Aust. 34/7½ " 1.03½
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4. 34/7½ " 1.03½
12,000 qrs. Aust. (2 ports) Jan.-Feb. 34/7½ " 1.03½

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2. 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Dec.-Jan. 31/9 approx. \$.95½
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4. 2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Nov.-Dec. 31/6 " .94½
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5. 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Dec. 34/- " 1.02
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7. 5,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Dec. 33/6 " 1.00½
(LONDON)
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Nov.-Dec. 33/- " .99
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 32/- " .96
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Dec. 35/- " 1.05
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Dec. 35/9 " 1.01½
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8. 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Afloat 33/- " .99

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM NOV. 16 TO NOV. 22, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2cw. 3cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1Man. Rej.			
NOV.																					
16	92½	89½	87	84	77½	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	34½	38½	47	39	....	250
17	94	91	88½	85	78½	79½	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	32½	..	..	....	249
18	93½	90½	87½	84½	78½	72½	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	32	47	39	....	247
19	94	91½	88	85½	79	73½	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	31½	47	39	....	245
21	93	90½	86½	84	77½	72½	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	33½	31½	47	39	....	245
22	94½	91½	86½	86½	79½	73½	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	38½	31½	47	39	....	241

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(BY PROCTER & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, NOV. 8)

At the time of writing our futures market stands at just about the same figure as one week ago, having shown in the interval a decline of about 2d. per cwt. The improvement from the low prices was brought about by better advices from your side: these started short covering, and owing to the option market being largely oversold, quite a large business was done at the improved rate. The consumptive demand had moderately improved, but can hardly be called active. Yesterday your markets did not maintain the firmness; nevertheless the tone here is quite firm, and there are no pressing sellers. It is difficult to account for the improved tone in the market on any other grounds than that the market was so largely oversold. We are inclined to think that the market has reached a point where it will take a good deal of hammering to send it lower, but at the same time bull points in the immediate future are difficult to find. Our reports from the Argentine have greatly improved. Our cable this morning reports: "Outlook for the new crop most satisfactory; weather just what is needed everywhere. Estimates of the wheat crop in general are being raised."

Australia.—Reports are now favorable, and sellers of old crop are more reasonable; a fair business has been transacted in parcels recently. Russia.—We look for a further diminution of shipments, owing to the absence of business, and sellers are not pressing. We have had rather more offers the past few days, but prices are quite out of reach. Roumania.—There is but little business doing with this country now, at all events as far as the United Kingdom is concerned. Today's advices from Bucharest report the area sown with wheat considerably below last year. India is still offering, but there is no pressure. None of the Indian houses seem to understand how it is that, with such satisfactory crops, there is such an utter indifference about selling this season. In France, the weather is reported as unfavorable, being too wet for sowing, but there is yet time to make up a full acreage should the weather improve. Germany.—The weather here seems to be just the opposite to that obtaining in France; dry weather retarding the growth. Hungary.—The sowings are backward. Italy.—Conditions satisfactory. As before stated, the bull features of the market are not very evident at present, but unless America insists on getting to an export level we cannot see much decline in the market.

CONTINENTAL LETTER

(BY H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, NOV. 4)

Wheat.—American markets are closing 5½ to 5½ cents lower. This decline fell into the European markets as a last stroke to render them, weak as they already were, utterly demoralized. The grain trade is going evidently through hard times. All the factors which at the beginning of the season were considered bearish, were forgotten when France entered with her sensational news and went in buying any quantities at any price. The exporting countries in face of this unexpected amateur raised their prices and got them, and bids, made at the time by the usual importers, were answered by the stereotyped phrase: "France paying better prices." We know what contagion means in our so easily impressed trade. France got many followers, the more so as the Russian news seem to leave little doubt as to its inferior crop against last year, qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Canada and the U. S. spring wheat centres joined the general cry of lost crops, and any "pater familias" in the grain trade who knew his duties towards his children felt obliged to buy wheat. Those who bought wheat in advance were joined by a good many others who had to cover their previous sales during the fine spring. But in spite of her undeniable inferior crop, Russia had such quantities barred from last year that it brought on the way quantities not far from the gigantic ones of last year. There was then also Roumania where financial reasons bring large crops from the beginning very quickly on the way. Thus the trade found itself slowly before figures, afloat and visible, which became quite a menace. What was shipped must of course, arrive. These arrivals have now put the market in the situation of a man who, after a substantial dinner, must wait digestion for further aliment. Canada, which so far had kept quite out of the market, became suddenly a seller, as evidently this country wishes to get rid of a certain amount of its moderate surplus before navigation is closed for the next four or five months, and now they accepted from the very few buyers existing the disastrous prices they could get. This week will probably show a sensible decrease in the South European shipments. The Azoff is practically closed. Very reliable information tell us that the quality from the Black Sea will become more and more inferior, even after having already been so low hitherto. The Russian government seriously intervenes with the agriculture by loans

at cheap interest to render the producer more resistant. Though it wants a certain courage to lay down in grain reports at this moment's writing bullish views, we cannot help thinking that we must be on the eve of reaction. Perhaps the stocks will still be a certain impediment for a few weeks more, but one factor after the other, which have brought forth the present miserable state, disappearing, logically we should now be at the lowest point, and perhaps many will soon regret not to have kept their position and closed out their accounts with heavy losses.

Barley.—Very quiet with disappointing demand in spite of moderate offers.

Rye is influenced by the decline in wheat. The cheap prices, however, begin to attract buyers.

Oats.—Very limited demand.

Linseed.—Quiet without special feature. Old crop Plate is unchanged and the consumptive demand remains very restricted.

The Azoff seems to have still a little to spare, and comes out with relatively large quantities. New crop unchanged.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(CORN TRADE NEWS, NOVEMBER 8, 1910)

Australian	7/5½ approx. \$1.07	
No. 2 Nor. Man. (new)	7/2	1.03 1-5
No. 3 Nor. Man. (new)	6/11	99 3-5
No. 2 Hard Winter	7/1	1.02
No. 2 Red West Winter		
(new)	7/1	1.02
Choice Chilian	7/3	1.04 2-5
Red Chilian	7/-	1.00 4-5
Choice White Karachi		
Red Karachi	6/9½	97 3-5
Plate	7/0½	1.01 4-5
Russian	8/-	1.15 1-5
Danubian	6/10	98 2-5

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Nov. 18, was 8,713,286, as against 9,226,955 last week, and 7,024,513 last year. Total shipments for the week were 3,516,636, last year 3,119,102. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	21,844.50	43,136.30
No. 1 Northern	1,502,680.50	1,907,783.30
No. 2 Northern	2,790,644.30	2,489,163.40
No. 3 Northern	2,223,480.50	1,257,269.40
No. 4	745,466.30	313,250.20
No. 5	339,913.20	84,017.50
Other grades	1,089,265.50	919,982.20
	8,713,286.40	7,024,513.30

Stocks of Oats—		
No. 1 C. W.	275,849.15	169,579.02
No. 2 C. W.	3,298,564.17	1,291,988.01
No. 3 C. W.	319,681.04	204,447.12
Mixed	9,761.26	20,079.20
Other grades	602,571.14	143,099.10

Barley	4,506,408.08	1,829,193.11
Flax	617,019.00	540,747.00
	514,408.00	615,141.00

Shipments

Oats	572,487.00
Barley	20,342.00
Flax	572,594.00

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

NOVEMBER 18			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William	5,559,428	2,215,430	281,364
Port Arthur	3,153,858	2,290,978	333,855
Depot Harbor	69,028	125,473	..
Meaford	48,635	33,912	..
Midland T'ain	1,295,316	1,404,397	121,674
Collingwood	116,174	..	47,793
Owen Sound	110,029	530,437	79,000
Goderich	265,539	168,412	6,419
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	359,301	38,156	6,311
Pt. Colbourne	391,744	56,155	954
Kingston	57,818	21,717	51,303
Prescott	90,683	..	..
Montreal	868,652	756,370	69,519
Quebec	200	48,000	30

Total visible	12,381,405	7,692,337	998,472
Last week	13,221,553	8,221,091	830,128
Last year	11,093,628	3,986,863	879,580

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for Nov., Dec. and May delivery:

Wheat—			
	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 16	93½	91½	92½
Nov. 17	94½	91	92½
Nov. 18	93½	91½	92½
Nov. 19	94	92½	92½
Nov. 21	93½	91½	92½
Nov. 22	94½	92½	92½
Oats—			
Nov. 16	35	34½	38½
Nov. 17	34	33½	37½
Nov. 18	33½	33	37½
Nov. 19	33½	33	37½
Nov. 21	33½	33	37½
Nov. 22	33½	33	37½
Flax—			
Nov. 16	250	248	..
Nov. 17	249	248	..
Nov. 18	248	241	..
Nov. 19	244	237	..
Nov. 21	245	237	..
Nov. 22	242½	234	..

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending Nov. 19)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	8176	1414	1806
C.N.R.	969	380	90

Total 9145 1794 1896

Disposition

Exporters East from last week	684
Butchers East from last week	63
Exporters East this week	1962
Butchers East this week	1450
Feeders East this week	1578
Exporters held over	395
Butchers held over	715
Feeders held over	87
Consumed locally	2958

Cattle

In spite of the lateness of the season shipments of cattle are holding up to high figures last week's run being but very little smaller than the large runs of a few weeks previous. The market is indeed strong to have stood up under the heavy supplies as well as it did, the only serious drop being ten cents on the best butcher class. Aside from this there are very few changes from last week in the prices, except for feeders and stockers.

The bulk of the butcher cattle for sale at the Winnipeg yards are of rather poor quality and sell below the four dollar mark, and but very few sell up to the top quotation. A great many of the animals sell below the three dollar mark. While the number that were taken for shipment east was fairly large this trade is dropping off to a great extent and will be smaller from this time out. The demand for real first class butchers is strong, and this kind of animals will bring good returns. However, the market is flooded with poor stuff, as has been the case all fall, and this class will bring the poorest kind of money.

The export market is at the same level as last week, and the demand for these is slackening up. The eastern demand for feeders and stockers is very weak except for the best class, on which prices have held steady. Other classes are 25 to 40 cents per cwt. cheaper. The season for these is about over and it is very probable that if they arrive in any great numbers a great many will have to be disposed of in the butcher classes. The run of calves was smaller last week and the price was boosted 25 cents per cwt. for choice vealers.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$4.85 to \$5.00
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.40 " 4.60
Best butcher steers	4.40 " 4.60
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.25
Common steers and heifers	3.00 " 3.75
Best fat cows	3.75 " 4.15
Fair to good cows	3.25 " 3.50
Common cows	2.50 " 3.00
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.40
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.25 " 4.40
Good to best feeding steers, 900 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 " 4.15
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs.	3.25 " 3.50
Light stockers	2.75 " 3.10
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	4.00 " 4.50

Hogs

Hog prices were given another crimp last week by the packers who took advantage of an extra large run to hammer things. Another drop of 25 cents occurred putting the market on a \$7.75 basis, with a cut for heavies and stags. Shippers may rest assured that the packers are going to seize every opportunity to get the market down and that large runs will meet weaker prices. The greatest of discretion should be used in shipping. Hold back the light animals and let them lay on the fat.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.50 to \$7.75
Heavy sows	6.00 " 7.00
Stags	4.50 " 5.50

Sheep and Lambs

A large run of sheep and lambs found a rather disinterested market. Prices,

however, held up to last week's rather unsatisfactory level.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Choice lambs	5.25 " 6.00

Country Produce

Butter

Receipts of butter are at a minimum and prices are holding firm with last week although if any real fancy dairy was to be obtained it would probably sell higher than here quoted. Shipments of Manitoba stock have practically ceased and wholesalers are getting most of their stock from Ontario. Demand was never better for first class butter than it is at present and almost any amount of first class stock could be disposed of to advantage. Wholesalers quote the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	27c.
No. 1 dairy	24c.
Good round lots without culls or mould	21c. to 22c.
No. 2	20c.
No. 3	17c. to 18c.

Eggs

No Western eggs are coming to market all used in the city being brought in from Ontario and Quebec. Strictly new laid eggs are a commodity which cannot be gotten. Dealers state that they have scoured the province in their efforts to locate some new laid stock but are unable to get any. The real article would be worth forty-five cents per dozen at the present writing but there seems to be none to be had at that or any price. Other eggs arriving from the East are selling from twenty-six to thirty-three cents per dozen according to their quality a good many more selling at the former than at the latter price.

Potatoes

Potatoes are becoming a rather scarce article and shipments from Western points are falling off necessitating the importation of many from Ontario. These stand the wholesaler about 75 cents per bushel, Winnipeg, and this figure may be taken as the correct quotation for well graded tubers. However, dealers state that they will not pay over sixty cents for shipments containing a large number of small potatoes.

Hay

Hay prices show a betterment all around this week, Timothy of the first grade being up two dollars per ton and wild showing an even greater bulge. Dealers state that the demand is strong enough to take care of all arrivals. Prices quoted per ton, on track Winnipeg, are:

Wild Hay	
No. 1	\$13.00 to \$14.00
No. 2	12.00 " 13.00
No. 3	9.00 " 12.00
No. 4	8.00
1 rejected	6.00 " 6.50

Timothy

No. 1	\$18.00
No. 2	\$14.00 to 16.00

Live Poultry

Prices show no change from last week: Spring chickens, per lb. 12c. Fowl, per lb. 8c. Old roosters, per lb. 6c. Turkeys, per lb. 15c. Geese, per lb. 10c. Ducks, per lb. 11c.

RETAIL MARKET

Prices offered to the country for butter and eggs by Winnipeg retailers, show an improvement. Thirty cents per pound is offered for the best dairy butter, while eggs are up to forty cents.

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	30c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	27c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	40c.
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Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	15c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	11c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	18c. to 20c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	14c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	14c.

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

(By McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.)

Prices are steady with last week:
Green salted hides, unbranded 7½c. to 8½c.
Green salted hides, branded 7c.
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 7c.
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs. 10. to 11½c.
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs. 8c. to 9c.
Green frozen hides and kip 7½c. flat
Green frozen calves 10c.
Dry flint butcher hides 12c. to 15c.
Dry rough and fallen hides 9c.
Tallow 4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root 33c. to 35c.
Wool 8½c. to 10½c.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By SPECIAL WIRE)

Butter and eggs are very scarce and prices show an improvement of five cents. Other prices are steady with last week.

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$12.00
Upland, per ton	\$13.50 to 16.00
Timothy, per ton	20.00 " 23.00

Butter

Choice dairy, per lb.	30c. to 35c.
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Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz.	40c. to 45c.
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Potatoes

Per bushel	50c.
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Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$2.00 to \$3.75
Bulls	2.00 " 2.50
Hogs	7.75
Lambs	4.00 " 7.50

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

World's shipments of wheat were 14,960,000, as compared with 16,380,000 last week and 14,356,000 last year.

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America	3,928,000	3,808,000	5,080,000
Russian	6,528,000	8,048,000	6,112,000
Danube	2,256,000	1,928,000	632,000
India	496,000	1,420,000	1,700,000
Argentina	840,000	608,000	320,000
Australia	736,000	368,000	304,000
Chili	176,000	200,000	208,000
Total	14,960,000	16,380,000	14,356,000

WEEK'S GRAIN INSPECTION

(WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14TH, 1910.)

Spring Wheat—		1910	1909
No. 1 Hard		499	1
No. 1 Northern		889	889
No. 2 Northern		982	1329
No. 3 Northern		881	548
No. 4		323	131
Feed		18	2
Rejected 1		39	78
Rejected 2		46	79
No grade		11	3
Rejected		35	45
Condemned		105	16
No. 5		72	10
No. 6		3013	3131
Total		3013	3131

Winter Wheat—		1910	1909
No. 1 Alberta Red		1	...
No. 2 Alberta Red		8	...
No. 3 Alberta Red		11	...
No. 4 R. W.		1	...
No. 5 R. W.		3	...
Total		24	60

Oats—		1910	1909
No. 1 C. W.		9	...
No. 2 C. W.		150	...
No. 3 C. W.		23	...
Extra No. 1 feed		58	...
No. 1 Feed		29	...
No. 2 feed		13	...
Rejected		10	...
No grade		3	...
No. 2 Black		2	...
Total		297	...

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Receipts for to-day were 80 cars with 1,499 heads of cattle, 1,261 sheep and lambs, 10 hogs and 32 calves.

There was a much lighter run of cattle offerings than in the last few weeks.

Surplus stock on the farms after the best cattle have been stabled for the winter feeding, are in many cases already marketed.

The quality of to-day's offerings are rather below the average. The demand for butchers' cattle was brisk and prices firm, the best cattle averaging 10 to 15 cents higher than last week, quality considered.

There was a fair demand for good exporters. Stockers and feeders not much in demand. Export market steady to firmer at \$5.85 to \$6.15. Butchers' choice, firmer, at \$5.25 to \$5.65; extra choice, \$5.75. Stockers and feeders, choice, \$4.75 to

\$5.30, bulls \$4 to \$4.25; lambs, steady at \$5.65 to \$5.90; sheep steady at \$4.50 to \$4.80; hog market unchanged at 6.85 f.o.b. and 7 fed and watered.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Nov. 21.—John Rogers & Co. Liverpool, cable to-day that the demand was small in the Birkenhead market, but salesmen held firm and Saturday's quotations were well maintained, which were as follows:

States steers from 12½ to 13½c.; Canadians 11 to 12½c., and ranchers 10 to 11½c. per pound.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Receipts at the C.P.R. east end market to-day were: 500 cattle, 2,260 sheep and lambs, 575 hogs, and 100 calves. For last week receipts were: 2,500 cattle, 2,300 sheep and lambs, 1,005 hogs, and 500 calves. Steers sold \$3.75 for common, to \$5.50 for choice, cows \$3 to \$4.25, bulls \$3 to \$4. Sheep brought \$4 to \$4.25, and lambs \$6 to \$6.10. Hogs were a little firmer at \$7.25 to \$7.40, and sows \$6.25 to \$6.40. Calves sold at \$3 to \$18.

Receipts at the Montreal stock yards, west end market, were 1,400 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs, 150 calves. Steers, choice, sold at \$5.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, common, \$2.75 to \$3; cows, good, \$4 to \$4.50; bulls, common, \$3.50; bulls, good, \$4.50. Sheep were steady at \$3.75 to \$4, and lambs at \$6; hogs were steady at \$7.10 to \$7.25; sows, \$6.10 to \$6.25; calves brought from \$3 to \$12.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 24,000; market steady for good, others weak; beefs, \$4.50 to \$7.60; Texas steers, \$4.15 to \$5.40; western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.35 to \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.25.

Hogs—Receipts 36,000; market weak, 10c. off from Saturday; light, \$6.70 to \$7.15; mixed, \$6.35 to \$7.25; heavy, \$6.85 to \$7.25; rough, \$6.85 to \$7.05; good to choice heavy, \$7.05 to \$7.25; pigs, \$6.40 to \$7.20; bulk of sales, \$7.10 to \$7.20.

Sheep—Receipts 40,000; weak; natives \$2.25 to \$3.00; western, \$2.50 to \$3.00; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, natives, \$4.00 to \$6.60; western, \$4.00 to \$5.85.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 21.—World's shipments nearly two million larger than expected, a huge increase in the United States visible supply and denials of frost in Argentine turned wheat downward at the finish to-day. Although the prices most of the session had been above the level of the previous close, there was a net loss of ½ to ¾. Latest figures for corn showed a decline of ½ to ¾, oats were unchanged at ½ off.

Wheat was weak at almost the lowest point of the day when the gong cleared the pit. The early market had reflected higher European prices due to unfavorable crop advices from Argentina. Largely because of drought damage in Buenos Ayres province one report estimates the exportable surplus at only 92,000,000 bushels. Frost news continued to come, but the trouble from low temperature was said to be restricted to the northern portion of the Argentina. Foreigners evidently believed the tales of abnormal conditions, for cable quotations advanced sharply in the face of much larger world's shipments than had been estimated Saturday.

Another element of strength for the time being was the fact that stocks at Minneapolis showed a decrease of 150,000 bushels for the two days, the first reduction there in many weeks. This information was altogether lost sight of, however, when the big figures for the visible supply came out. The final stroke against the bulls was an authoritative, explicit statement that there had been no frost whatever in the Argentine.

Corn showed heaviness under increased country offerings and because of favorable weather and slow eastern demand.

Oats trade consisted almost wholly of changing over December to May. Price variations were unimportant.



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